

Toward Better Racial Understanding

Among both white and Negro citizens of this community there are great numbers of men and women of good will and intelligence who are earnestly desirous of dealing with racial relations in constructive ways of justice and progress. But one of the great handicaps in a situation presenting serious and urgent difficulties and dangers has been a lack of adequate means for communication and discussion between representatives of both groups.

This has been one of the most difficult aspects of the problem as a whole. Negroes, especially, have felt they did not have sufficient opportunity for the presentation of their viewpoints to responsible white citizens and leaders.

Now comes a development in this respect which holds high promise. For many months a group of white and Negro citizens has been working toward the establishment of an effective inter-racial organization. These efforts have, after long and devoted endeavor, produced a plan for such an organization, which, if contemplated, will become a division of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces.

That council this week decided to name a committee to study how its constitution could be amended to clear the way for establishment of the inter-racial group.

This group will be under the chairmanship of a white citizen and a paid Negro secretary will be employed to aid in the direction and execution of the program.

Responsible, influential citizens of both races would cooperate in service to this very important cause.

Funds already have been raised toward the support of an inter-racial group, and it is believed that they can be made available for the proposed division of the coordinating council.

Here is a plan which can lead to service to this community of inestimable value. It is, of course, evident to all our people that racial relations present many grave and sometimes acute problems. The residential seating controversy immediately suggests itself. It recently led to the bombing of Negro homes in a series of profoundly deplorable and shocking incidents. A func-

tioning with racial organizations can do much to solve the difficult and delicate questions involved.

But this is only one of the urgent problems areas. Education, suffrage, police and fire protection, health and hospital facilities are among other fields in which matters press for immediate attention.

Such problems, left to take their course without benefit of constructive and continuous consultation between representatives of both white and Negro citizens, could lead to an intensification and broadening of present tensions and perils.

Dealt with along the intelligent, helpful lines now projected, they can yield a continuation of the encouraging gains in understanding, in cooperation, in progress, in opportunity and in justice which already has been achieved—and which must move onward unless dangerous retrogression is to set in.

This paper, consequently, finds great reassurance and hope in this inter-racial undertaking and urges all our people to give it their active, wholehearted support.

Alabama Town Builds Negro Family A Home

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.—Good will and brotherhood were at their high est peak here last week. It was learned.

The recipients of this good will and brotherhood in action were Wiley and Mrs. Mary Moore who are proudly residing in their new house today—a home which was built in eleven days by Negro and white friends of the couple.

The Moore couple and their 10 children lived in a small house on the outskirts of Jacksonville which was destroyed by fire including all the family's possessions on Labor Day.

While the ashes still smoked, a group of white and Negro citizens started rebuilding the new home of the Moores. Moore, unemployed, could not help pay for the materials.

J. R. Harrison, a local contractor

donated a tool house and timbers for the frame. He also offered to buy other material and assume responsibility for seeing that it paid for.

Mrs. James Williams, wife of a local doctor, rounded up white and Negro carpenters, bricklayers and other workmen. Both races worked side by side without compensation.

Clothing, furniture and other necessities were being sent to the Moore family to help them on their "feet" again.

Mobile Store Includes Cafe For Negroes

MOBILE, Ala.—The International Ministerial Alliance recently sent a letter of commendation to the Woolworth company for including accommodations for colored people in their new store here.

The new store includes a cafeteria and rest room for Negro patrons. The arrangements were described by the ministers as "the best in the South."

White Man's Effort To Save Negro Fails

MOBILE CITY, Ala.—The heroic effort by a young white man to save the life of an aged Negro was in vain at the bottom of a narrow canal well in Phenix City, Ala.

The 39-year-old white man, a veteran, was seen to jump into the water to save the life of an aged Negro who had fallen into the canal. The 24-inch diameter canal was about 10 feet deep, but Hill, a white-haired man, had been in the bottom of the canal, digging for water. He was seen to pass out without a sound.

James May, a young Negro, was seen to jump into the water to save the life of the white man. May, a young Negro, was seen to jump into the water to save the life of the white man.

Inter-racial relation Committee okehed

A special committee on inter-racial relations has been approved by the Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces.

The council-sponsored inter-racial committee will employ a full-time Negro social worker as secretary.

The council's director yesterday approved a recommendation the new committee be set up. The recommendation came from a group of white and Negro citizens in which Charles B. Harrison, Jr., publisher of The Birmingham News, and Marya Stern, investment banker, were co-chairmen.

The recommendation approved by the council's directors will be presented before a general council meeting in September.

The proposed inter-racial committee would interest itself in housing, health and other matters of importance to both races.

Black Belt sets pace

Uniontown proud of its success
in improvement of racial relations

BY FRED TAYLOR

3902a
Southerners who have done more through the years to improve race relations between whites and Negroes than all the outside meddling has accomplished is exactly what it being accomplished over at Uniontown.

Started out on its own with the regional all-Negro Dairy Show. But now they're getting help from over the state.

Teamed with the Lions Club, bankers, merchants, Farm Bureau and others. Not only does this help come from Uniontown and Perry County, but from the several surrounding Black Belt counties.

Strong support likewise comes from Alabama Extension Service, Department of Vocational Agriculture and the Alabama Agricultural Center Board.

The latter contributed \$5,000 to help build a coliseum to house the show, which is being held Oct. 21. This is the fourth in as many years.

Banker is slated

COLLEGES ADOPT—Milton G. Walker, president of Uniontown's Planters & Merchants Bank and an Exchange Club stalwart, who is this year's show program chairman, writes:

"The show has taken on greater proportions and now comprises six counties. It has been adopted by Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Tuskegee Negro Institute as a regional show. They are now co-sponsors.

"The state was so impressed with our efforts and with the spirit of this show, that through the state center board we were awarded \$5,000 for construction of a coliseum to house the show."

He added that the several thousand dollars additional needed to construct the coliseum was being written by Uniontown citizens.

Bad publicity offset

BOOST TO NEGROES—"This is really an honest effort on the part of our people in this section to build a sustained regular income through dairying," Walker's letter said.

"We want this line of production to be the Negro's to

emphasize in Alabama's Black Belt, which will certainly have a tendency to offset the unfavorable publicity which the South continues to receive."

The only help a person, whatever his color, ever really appreciates is that which enables him to help himself.

That is what these Black Belt counties are doing—helping the Negro help himself.

This column has plugged year after year for this important agriculture event. I'm delighted that it is succeeding so well.

Invalid Aided Since 1929

Clarksville, Ark. Man Knows the Kindness of Local White Residents

Editorial 8-26-50

CLARKSVILLE, Ark.—Whites in Arkansas are mighty proud of themselves every time they do a favor for a Negro. Take right here in Clarksville.

Most of the folks are talking about a colored man, an invalid named John Walker, a man who cannot walk. Walker is riding these days all because of the goodness of local whites who got together to look out for him.

Walker, 46, has been paralyzed from the waist down since 1919. For the next ten years he stayed in bed. About that time it seems that a kindly white lady, Mrs. Joe Logan, when told by the invalid's mother that he could be cured for free in New Orleans if she could send him there, worked on the project.

SENT TO CHICAGO

She got busy and soon had enough money to send him to New Orleans with his half-brother, Chris Reed, accompanying him. After six months, however, this hospital could not help him, but told his people one in Chicago could.

All they would have to do would be to get an attendant and send him there, and the hospital would pay his fare. Again the good Mrs. Logan came to the rescue, and Reed took him up North.

After staying at the Chicago hospital for eighteen months, Mr. Walker got homesick for the South. Once more it was Mrs. Logan to the rescue with money to send Reed to Chicago to bring John back home.

GIVEN WHEEL CHAIR

Well, that was eighteen years ago. In those days he rode the baggage car lying on a cot. Another white friend gave John a used wheelchair upon his return.

His mother died, and soon afterwards he started coming to town "where he could watch passers-by and accept contributions from his friends. He paid a boy 75 cents a day to push him into town and back.

Pat St. Louis
After years and years had

passed and John had worn out several wheelchairs, another good white buddy decided to help him along. The good Samaritan was Nelson Page of the Page Welding Company.

WHITES CONTINUE AID

Page said if John would get the material he would make him an automatic wheel chair run by motor. Leaping to his aid were a number of white folks who finally got together \$134 for his benefit.

While making the chair, Page hurt his arm, but another of John's friends, Joe Peden, a retired mechanic, took over and finished the job. Today, John rides the street in a powered wheelchair that can go in reverse or go forward. It has brakes and adjustable speeds. Page says this free job would have cost \$1,000 to build in today's market.

If you go down to Clarksville do not jump if you see what the white folks call a "friendly Negro" in a peculiar three-wheeled contraption rolling down the streets. You probably will be looking at John Walker, a man who has been helped by gracious white people.

Prominent Minister Rips Into Hate And Prejudice

Folks should think twice before throwing the first stone against minorities. They should remember in the world today white people are a minority.

This is the gist of a message delivered yesterday before the Birmingham Optimist Club by the Rev. William H. Marmion.

The Rev. Marmion spoke to the club in dedication of "Brotherhood Week" sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Ripping into prejudice and the damage it does to community life, the Episcopalian minister urged the optimists to group their approach to current problems of living around four principal pillars—get facts on groups that arouse your prejudice; discipline your thinking; refuse to generalize broadly from "slender particulars"; and cultivate your "inner life."

TURNING TO HIS immediate theme, Dr. Marmion said it isn't enough to observe brotherhood week in the year. "There must be brotherhood 52 weeks in the year."

In the course of his talk, Dr. Marmion defined "prejudice as not a genuine dislike of something, but a premature decision before all the facts are in."

Particularly the minister attacked popular misconceptions about the Jews in this country. "Some people believe the Jews rule American economy," he said. "The facts show this is not so."

He pointed to oil, steel and coal—the industries on which American life is based—and said there was no Jewish influence there.

Dr. Marmion admitted Jewish preponderance in movie making. "But," he explained, "Jewish artists have

and the press in this country. He named the McCormicks and Hearsts, concluded the great newspaper enterprises of America were in gentle hands.

Except for The New York Times," Dr. Marmion smiled. "It is owned by Jews and is considered by many as the best paper in the country."

ON THE INTERNATIONAL level, Brotherhood Week brought the announcement of completed plans to launch a "World Organization for Brotherhood."

The announcement came from New York, was made by Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

As a first step to establish the world agency, an international conference has been called to meet in Paris, June 9-11.

The conference will gather leading citizens of the United States, Canada and all countries in Western Europe. June 12-13, a European week in the year. Education Commission will be in session, attended by European and American educators.

The commission will draft plans for educational activities that will promote intergroup understandings, Dr. Clinchy said today.

HILLIARD HONORED AT OLDSTERS' FETE

200 at Home for Old Israel Note Brotherhood Week at Interfaith Gathering

By MADELEINE LOEB

There is no age limit to brotherhood, a celebration of 200 oldsters demonstrated yesterday at the Home of Old Israel, 70 Jefferson Street.

The Rabinowitzes and the Rhein-golds and the Katzes at the home mingled with the Quinns and Mc-Shield group. Mr. Pomerantz, who Nally's from the Hudson Guild was a butcher for fifty years on the lower East Side, thought it was fine to meet people who came from "way uptown." And Mr. Clay-son said, "Yes, sir, this is just wonderful," when he was invited to have a piece of the yellow-iced birthday cake prepared for six residents of the home, all in their 70's, who had birthdays yesterday.

"We should live so long to see such brotherhood," said Mr. David Gordon, both 84, who live at the home and "still hold hands after sixty-two years of marriage. Mrs. Gordon added: Sonia Ginsberg, 76, did a kazatska

FOSTERING BROTHERHOOD AND INTER-FAITH YESTERDAY



The annual party at the Home of Old Israel. Left to right: Mary Garber, 68, of the Home of Old Israel; Albert J. Croteau, 78, of the Hudson Guild Neighbors Club; James Clayton, 82, of the Red Shield Club of the Salvation Army, and Mildred Abt of the Hudson Guild.

It's best that everyone be friendly."

Mr. Gordon, who wore a yamal-lower East Side clapped in rhythm. Soon waitresses, serving the ribboning throughout the year in the day handed over a bright green papers sandwiches made by three home centers maintained by the city for septuagenarians in "occupational therapy," parked their trays to dance with oldsters.

"It's Just Wonderful"

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Pomerantz, 81 and 79 respectively, shared an Irish jig. This inspired Dennis Quinn, 81, to sing "Silver Threads Among the Gold," his tenor voice quavering as he intoned, "Darling, I am Browning older." A Jewish neighbor plucked his sleeve. "Who isn't?" he asked.

There was a guest of honor, too, at this party in celebration of the National Conference of Christians and Jews Brotherhood Week. Jack Singer, the home president, introduced Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard.

Applause greeted the reading of a citation that Mr. Singer presented to Mr. Hilliard "for his out-



DR. MARMION DR. CLINCHY

elevated the movie industry from the juke-box stage to the virtuosity of a Toscanini."

HE ATTACKED THE misconception Jews dominate public opinion

BISHOP WALLS CALLS FOR BROTHERHOOD

New York- Bishop W.J. Walls called for the Christian Church to stress the need for greater brotherhood in the world as he addressed 6,000 persons at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Sunday. "It must be either bombs or brotherhood" the Bishop declared. The meeting, commemorating Race Relations Sunday, was sponsored by the Interracial Fellowship of Greater New York in cooperation with the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

Bishop walls said that brotherhood in the world cannot be achieved when there is a division of faith, tradition, pride of nation, class or race. "Christ has made us his own," he said, and he is not divided. In seeking Him we find one another. We intend to stay together. We call upon Christians everywhere to endorse and fulfill this covenant in their relations with one another."

The Bishop deplored the trend towards science as a way out. "The only hope against a cataclysm is brotherhood", he said. "And I urge that brotherhood be preached and practiced," Bishop Walls was the fourth Negro to speak on Race

Relations Sunday at the Cathedral.
Defender. Sat. 2-25-50
Chicago, Ill.

Eric Johnston Named General Chairman For Brotherhood Week

Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, has been named general chairman of Brotherhood Week,



Eric Johnston.

to be observed nationally next February 18-25, it was announced today.

Brotherhood Week is under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, said Everett R. Clinchy, president of the conference, who made the announcement.

Mr. Johnston said he accepted the post "as a chance for solid spadework where it counts the most." He added that "We can't afford to blind ourselves to the disturbing and undermining racial and religious antagonisms in America. They will defeat our good intentions for a world brotherhood until we cast them out and live as brothers in our States, communities and neighborhoods—not for a single week in any year, but day by day and year by year."

Mr. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce from 1942 to 1945, succeeds former Chairmen Harold E. Stassen, John Gilbert Winant, Robert P. Patterson, Nelson A. Rockefeller and John L. Sullivan.

ANNUAL BROTHERHOOD TEA MONDAY FOR PUBLIC AT TEMPLE B'NAI

The Women's division of the National Conference of Christians and Jews will sponsor a silver tea and program at 1:45 p.m., Monday, February 20, at Temple B'Nai Jeshurun, 51st and Grand avenue. This is an annual event of Brotherhood Week to which the public is invited.

Musical selections will be given by the Lincoln high school choir, under the direction of Mrs. Pearl Mapel. Featured speaker of the afternoon will be Rr. Judah Goldin, associate professor of Religion at the University of Iowa.

Mrs. Louis E. Cohn, chairman of the committee on arrangements, will extend greetings and explain the work of the National Conference. Other members of the general committee are Mesdames W. R. Rindal, C. W. Keller, E. N. McBrath, W. J. Ritchey, E. T. Scales and Joseph V. Ryan. Members of Girl Scout Troop No. 61 will be ushers.

Presiding at the tea tables will be Mesdames William S. Beardsley, Dave Biber, Harry Jacobson, Robert Lappen, George O'Malley, Sidney Pearlman, Heck Ross and T. B. Throckmorton.

In charge of tea arrangements will be Mrs. Ruolph Elman, chairman, assisted by Mesdames Ben Bernstein, Charles Duchon, Edward Goldman, Sam Hockenberg, Dave Miller, M. Olchoff and Frank Sanders.

Mrs. Mose Swartz, Mrs. Edward Frankel and Mrs. William Friedman, reception hostesses will be assisted by Mesdames Edmund Brown, F. H. Gollon, Lewis A. James, Walter L. Lalor, Mary McCoy, James B. Morris, Jr., A. J. Meyers, J. A. Owens, Leo Pearlman, D. R. Stroth, Fred W. Van Rheenen, Mose Waldinger and Miss Rose Hoppe.

In charge of membership and literature will be Mesdames Joseph Brody, Max Friedman, Earl S. Kalp, P. R. Laughlin, I. E. Metcalf, Leonard Neufeld, M. L. Northup and Gus Strauss.

Alabama Governor Asks Brotherhood

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Gov. James E. Folsom has proclaimed Feb. 19-26 "Brotherhood Week" in Alabama.

The Governor in his proclamation, said: "One of the greatest heights an individual can reach is to leave his feelings behind, regardless of race, color, creed or political views."

Brotherhood Meet

The question of how a real and lasting brotherhood of all mankind may be achieved will be discussed during a Brotherhood Week observance sponsored by the Baha'i Youth Committee of San Francisco 2:30 p. m. Sunday, Feb. 26th at the Buchanan Street YM-YWCA, 1530 Buchanan Street.

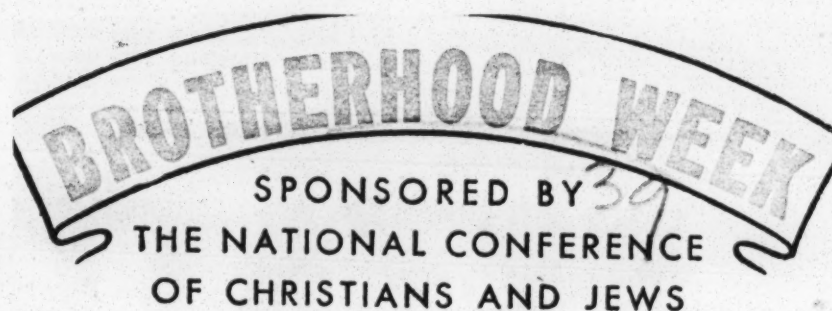
Featured on the program will be Superior Court Judge Albert Woltenberg, member of the Advisory Board of San Francisco State College and the Anti-Discrimination League of B'nai B'rith; Mr. Joe Grant Masaoka, regional director of the Japanese American Citizens League; Mr. Adolphus Thomas, president of the San Francisco Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples; and Mr. Friuz Kazemzadeh, member of the Baha'i Faith and international scholar. The chairman of the meeting will be Dr. John Stroessler of the San Francisco State College faculty.

During the panel discussion each speaker will present various problems of racial and religious dissension together with the steps his group is taking toward a solution.

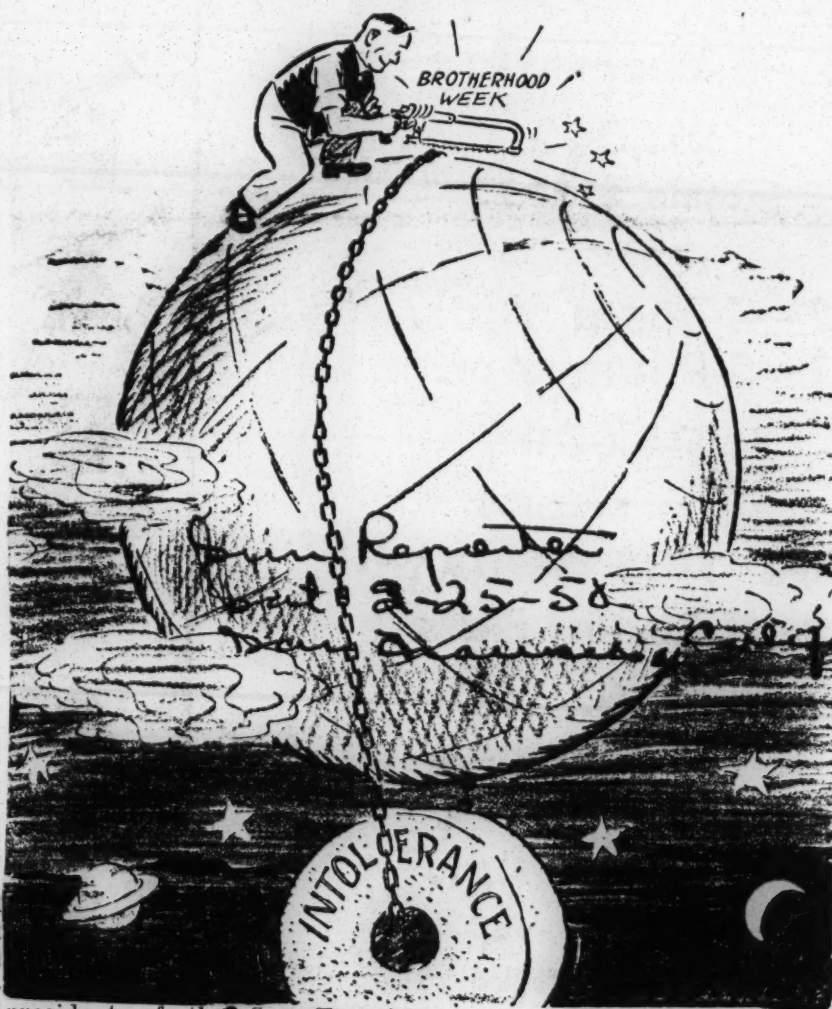
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THE MILLSTONE



Another Job For Bunche

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, former United Nations mediator and winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, will serve as National Chairman of the Community Organizations Committee of Brotherhood Week, to be observed next February 18 to 25, under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Toledo Makes Plans For Brotherhood Week

TOLEDO, Ohio — The Rev. W. H. Horner, pastor of Lincoln Memorial Methodist church, Buffalo, N. Y., will be the opening speaker for Brotherhood Week Feb. 19, sponsored by the Toledo Council of Churches. The minister will speak to a city-wide audience in Ashland Ave. Baptist church.

Appointed Head of Unit For Brotherhood Week



Gene Tunney Kaufman

John L. Sullivan, former Secretary of the Navy and general chairman of Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, announced yesterday that Gene Tunney, retired boxing champion and now a business man, had been appointed national chairman of the community organizations committee for Brotherhood Week. 1-20-50

The week will be Feb. 19 to 26, inclusive. The community organizations committee will enlist support from groups in fields such as welfare, labor, industry and veterans, but will not include education and religion. President Truman is honorary chairman of the week.

HOLLYWOOD INTERESTED IN BROTHERHOOD WEEK

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Jan. 25—The ideals of Brotherhood Week, and the proposals for putting them in operation will be brought into nearly every city, town and village of the United States by the men and women who own the nation's more than 18,000 theatres, and who produce the 360,400 films here each year.

This year Brotherhood Week will be held February 19 to 26 to commemorate Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. It will be sponsored, as it has been sponsored since it was first observed in 1934, by the National Conference of Christian and Jews.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews, headed by Everett R. Clinchy, is seeking to raise three million dollars to finance its Brotherhood Week program, which continues on a year round basis. The crux of this program is to encourage Protestants, Catholics and Jews to plan together as team mates, in mutual respect and understanding for the well being of themselves, the community and the nation."

This program, dedicated to the principle of equality and justice for all races and creeds, will be carried out through 5,672 Protestant, Catholic and Jewish organizations; 6,588 schools; 714 colleges; nearly 1,300 labor organizations, and approximately the same number of Parent-Teachers Associations.

Jews Will Open Brotherhood Services Today

Central Synagogue Unveil

Plaque for War Dead; Dr. J. B. Wise to Speak

A Sabbath service commemorating National Brotherhood Week will be held at 10:30 a. m. today at the Central Synagogue, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. A bronze plaque, honoring the ten men of the synagogue who gave their lives in World War II, a gift of the Central Synagogue Brotherhood, will be unveiled at the service. J. Jaques Stone, president of the brotherhood, will make the presentation and Dr. Jonah B. Wise, rabbi of the congregation for twenty-five years, will deliver the acceptance address.

Rabbi Silverstein to Preach

In recognition of Brotherhood Week, sponsored nationally by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, a brotherhood service will be held at 11 a. m. tomorrow at the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church of Flatbush, Avenue R and Hendrickson Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Norman Willis Ross, pastor of this church, has invited Rabbi Ralph Silverstein, of the Jewish Madison Center, Brooklyn, to preach at the service. His sermon topic will be "Brothers All."

Meeting at Temple Emanu-El

A Brotherhood Meeting, sponsored by the Men's Club, the Women's Auxiliary and the League of Temple Emanu-El, will be held at 8:15 p. m. Wednesday in the Community House of the Temple, 1 East Sixty-fifth Street. This meeting, which will include a panel forum, will be held in co-operation with the National Conference of Christians and Jews and Dr. Everett R. Clinchy will preside. The participants will include Edward Dowling, Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton and Justice Charles D. Breitler.

Lincoln Day Program On Air

Robert P. Patterson, president of Freedom House and former Secretary of War, will be the guest speaker on the Lincoln's Birthday program of the Eternal Light, over

the N. B. C. network, from 12:30 to 1 p. m. tomorrow. This program is conducted under the auspices of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Board of Rabbis To Meet

The New York Board of Rabbis, founded in 1881, will hold its sixty-ninth annual meeting at 11 a. m. Wednesday at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Central Park West and Seventieth Street. Rabbi Simon G. Kramer, of the Hebrew Institute of University Heights, 1835 University Avenue, the Bronx, is president of the board and will preside at the meeting.

Observe Brotherhood Week, Feb. 19-26

Brotherhood Week, in an official proclamation by President Truman, has been set for February 19 to 26. Since it comes so close to our regular LABOR REPORTS deadline, we are publishing our Brotherhood Week issue the second week in February. Included in this next issue will be special features by leading labor and religious spokesmen on labor's observance of this event.

'Brotherhood' Addresses Are Slated

Ten outstanding volunteer speakers are addressing civic clubs, women's organizations and high schools on "Brotherhood for Peace and Freedom" here this week in observance of Brotherhood Week.

Atlanta men taking part include Dr. Wallace M. Alston, Vice President of Agnes Scott College; the Rev. John B. Broknoff, Pastor of the Lutheran Church in the Reformed Mains, Minister of the First Christian Church, Furman Smith, of the law firm of Spalding, Hibley and Troutman; Victor D. Tabaka, Professor of Business Administration in Emory University; Dr. Philip Weltner, President of Oglethorpe University, and the Rev. James P. Wesberry, Pastor of Morningside Baptist Church.

Human Relations Lags In World Progress — Bunche

how to live harmoniously with

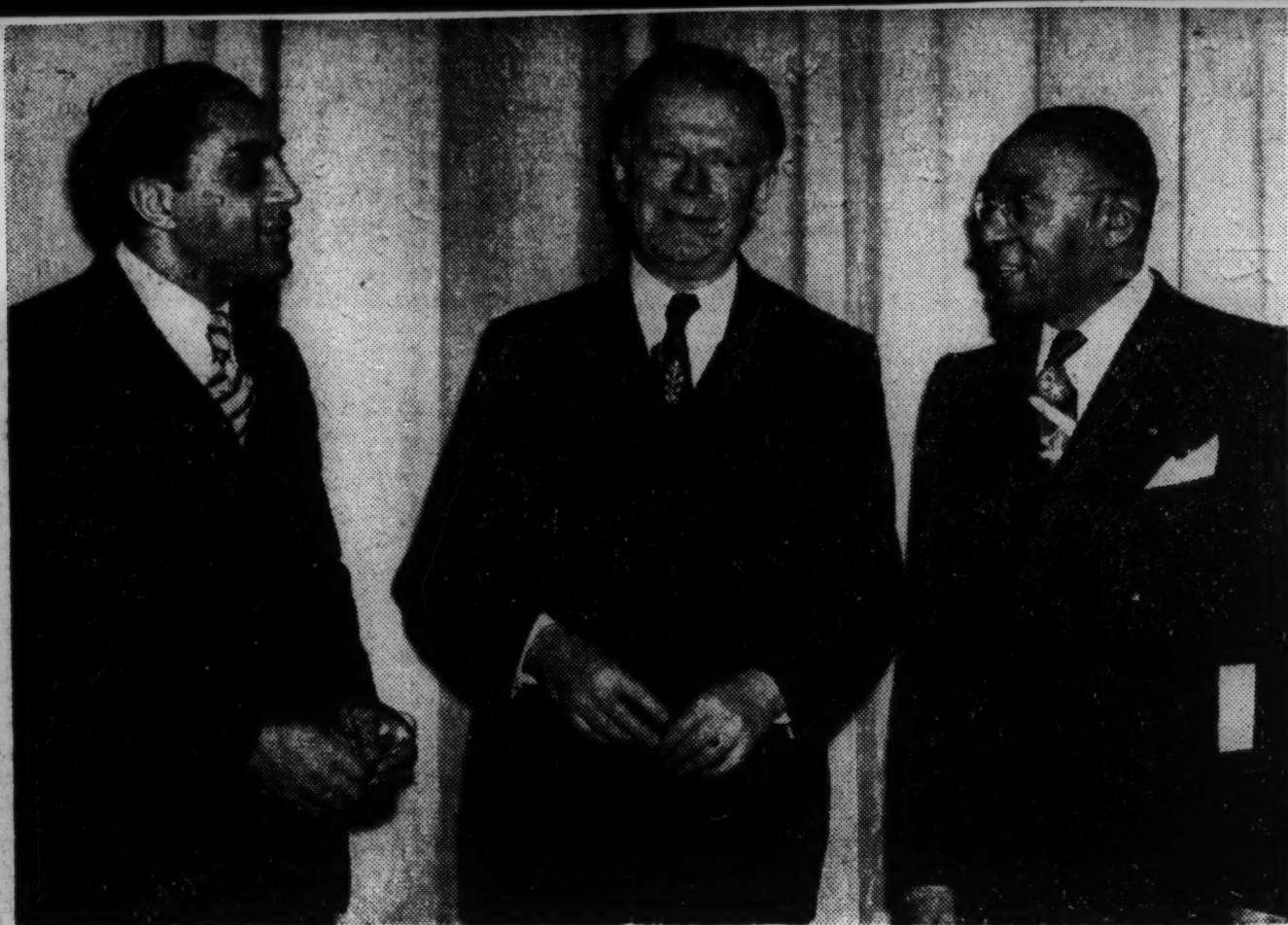
LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — Dr. himself:

Ralph J. Bunche, diplomat, peace-maker, and UN official, made the atomic age there is anything so follo... on the observance of Brotherhood Week.

"The world in which we live is kinship among peoples, the realization of the brotherhood of man made dangerous by mankind's shocking illiteracy in human relations, irrespective of differences in race, creeds, culture or ideology. The performed miracles in science and industry. Is it not a colossal and tragic irony that man has learned how to harness nature, how to control the relations among the elements and to direct them as he sees fit, but has never yet learned

LEVITTOWN, LONG ISLAND, will in turn sit for the Christian change plan is being started in services. In the past, at least one member of the Jewish community of Levittown has had to be absent from services in order to care for the family's infants.

Under the plan evolved here, the 19-26 baby-sitting operation will be made convenient by pairing off Christians and Jews, it is said and Jewish families living in the area. The long-term purpose of the project is to strengthen religion and to build stronger ties of brotherhood between the 40,000 residents. Levittown is a post-war housing project, which, until a few months ago, accepted only veterans. Even now veterans receive preference on the long waiting lists. It is there-fore the largest veterans' housing center in the country.



BROTHERHOOD WEEK AT WILBERFORCE — Dr. Bland L. Stradley, Vice President of Ohio State University, delivers the opening address for Brotherhood Week Celebration at Wilberforce State College, Sunday, February 12.

President Charles H. Wesley introduced Dr. Stradley, who spoke on, "The Life and Associates of Abraham Lincoln." Attorney Ray E. Hughes, Chairman, Board of Trustees participated in Sunday Convocation activities. Dr. and Mrs. Stradley and Attorney and Mrs. Hughes were the week-end guest of the college.

Daily World 2.24.50
Shown in the picture: Dr. Stradley, center; President Wesley at left and Attorney Ray E. Hughes at right.

Little Leukemia Victim's Parents Say: 'Thank You'

Thousands Offered Help

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Douglas and Eliza Dollarhide, parents of prettily dimpled Barbara, who two weeks ago died at the age of nine from the dread disease leukemia, are currently busy answering well over a thousand letters which came to them from sympathizers and persons offering ~~immediate aid from cities all over the nation.~~

Talking to a Courier reporter at her home last week, Mrs. Dollarhide said that a deep impression was made on both her husband and herself by the tremendous response from Courier readers to the appeal for aid in an ~~eight-month~~ effort to save the child's life.

Both Negro and white blood donors ~~prompted by scores of medical~~ advice ~~received from all sources,~~ and ~~their~~ donations were generous. Mrs. Dollarhide is personally answering all of these letters. Typical among them is this one from a prisoner in New Jersey:

"Your expenses I know didn't stop when you buried your little girl. I know you're still ~~deeply~~ in debt, so here's hoping this will help." This prisoner, who chose to remain unidentified, inclosed the sum of \$10. Such letters of encouragement and aid were common among the hundreds.

Besides seventy-five persons who gave blood, the financial contributions from almost every state in the Union totaled more than \$500.

Said Mrs. Dollarhide: "I have lost my daughter 'tis true, but in return I have found many new friend. Negro America, and all of the others who are real Americans, have generous hearts for those in need of help and facing crises."

NEGRO MINISTER PLAYS GOOD SAMARITAN TO WHITE FAMILY

VALLEJO, Calif. (ANP) — The Rev. H. J. James started the new year off right by playing the part of a Good Samaritan to a white family on New Year's eve. The family consisted of Kenneth Ball, 28, his wife, Emily, 26, and two children.

The Balls had been tricked out of all their money and personal things by a fake travel bureau agent in San Bernardino. On top of that, Mrs. Ball was expecting another baby.

Rev. James picked them up near Bakersfield on New Year's day and brought them to his home. As soon as they had arrived at his house, Mrs. Ball gave birth to a girl, Patricia Ann.

The minister appealed for help to two newspapers. By Friday, the Balls had received a number of gifts, including \$500 and railroad tickets for the family to go to Denver. The Vallejo Elks club supplied the tickets. The family will live with Ball's mother, Mrs. Hazel Quarantina, who owns a boarding house in Denver.

Mr. James told reporters that under the circumstances he had no alternative, but to aid the destitute family, adding: "I'll feed them as long as I can but preachers aren't noted for their wealth, and the money won't last more than two or three weeks more. I have two young sons of my own."

Samaritan James concluded: "When the money is gone it will be up to the good Lord and the good people of Vallejo."

At week's end it developed that the people of Vallejo also are "good neighbors." The local Elks purchased railroad tickets for the Ball family to continue on to Denver, and other sources had contributed ample clothing and more than one hundred dollars in cash.

The Good Samaritan's deed bore the seeds of neighborly good-will.

and told them:

"You are richer for having given to that worthy cause."

'RICHER FOR HAVING GIVEN':

Minister Who Aided Needy Family Honored

White Care snubs Minister Seeking Food for Hungry 4

By E. F. JOSEPH
(Special to The Courier)

VALLEJO, Calif.—Playing the role of Good Samaritan to a destitute white family on New Year's Eve could have added a star to the Rev. H. J. James' "crown" . . . and then, on the other hand, his human reaction to the Golden Rule might have been different when he attempted to purchase their dinner in a "white" restaurant, and was refused service because he himself is colored.

Pastor of Second Baptist Church here, the Rev. Mr. James picked up Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ball Sr. and their two young sons while driving through Bakersfield en route home from Los Angeles during a cold rain. Broke and hungry they were attempting to reach Denver after being stranded, coming in from Texas where Ball had lost his job as a merchant seaman and developed an infected leg.

The Balls were walking along the highway with their two sons, Robert and Kenneth Jr., five and one, respectively. They reached the Jameses' residence here shortly ahead of the storm, after 5 o'clock New Year's morning, following a meal they had to get at a "Negro" restaurant in Fresno.

BILKED BY AGENCY
Mr. Ball had some money when he set out to reach kinsmen in Denver, but lost his last \$67 to a "fly-by-night" travel agency that was to arrange his transportation

VALLEJO, Calif. — Tribute was paid to the Rev. Haley James, last Sunday, by a crowd of more than 900 persons of both races, who jammed his small Baptist Church to show their appreciation to him for helping a penniless white family he found badly in need of aid.

The destitute family, consisting of Kenneth Ball, 28, his wife Emily, 26, and their two children, Robert, 5, and Kenneth, 1, were encountered by the pastor along the highway near Bakersfield on New Year's Eve in a drizzling rain.

The minister picked the group up and took them to his home here after learning that they were "flat broke" and that the wife was momentarily expecting to become a mother again.

Shortly after the Rev. Mr. James had taken the family into his home a daughter, Patricia Ann, was born to Mrs. Ball.

The Balls were trying to get to Denver, Col., from Texas where the young father had lost his job. They were left penniless when they gave their last \$67 to a "fly-by-night" travel bureau in San Bernardino, Calif., for an automobile trip to Denver where Ball's mother operates a boarding house.

The Balls said they had loaded their belongings into the "travel bureau's" car, waited for a while in a tourist camp, and when they came out found that the automobile's

Couldn't Turn Them Out.
"I just couldn't turn them out in- to the night and rain," the minister said, explaining why he picked up the family. He said he took them to his home and saw that the wife was having labor pains. He summoned a doctor and the baby was born right after he arrived. Appeals to local welfare agencies to provide train fare for the Balls to Denver were vain, so the pastor fed and cared for his five guests and obtained clothing for them by asking contributions from his congregation.

The strain became too great on the pastor's and church's pocket books and the Rev. Mr. James, the father of two sons himself, had to issue a public appeal for aid.

Public Responds to Plea
The appeal brought in the sum of \$200 in cash! and the Vallejo Elks bought train tickets for the family to Denver.

Sunday, the Rev. Mr. James quoted in his sermon the advice from the Bible, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." He thanked the many worshippers for responding to his appeal for help

Pastor Befriends Family in Time to Beat Stork



The Rev. H. James, center, of Vallejo, Cal., gave a lift to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ball, white, of Texas while he was driving through the rain near Bakersfield, Calif. He took the Balls and their two children to his own home where Mrs. Ball soon gave birth to a third child, Patricia Ann, shown in her mother's arms. When the story of the destitute family broke in the newspapers, the family was showered with gifts and money and will soon be en route to Denver, Colo., their original destination.

Catholic Interracial Council Directors Get Awards



of the Interracial Council. He is executive secretary of the Catholic Board for Mission Work Among Colored People and holds an honorary doctor's degree from St. Vincent's college in Latrobe, Pa.

George K. Hunton, 62, white, a lawyer. He is editor of the Council's Interracial Review and is executive director of the Interracial Council.

Receiving the Pro-Ecclesia and Pontifical medal in recognition of their interracial work, from Cardinal Francis Spellman, left, in a ceremony at the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick Cathedral in New York, were left to right, George K. Hunton, Emanuel A. Romero, Elmo M. Anderson and Maceo A. Thomas. All four are active directors in the Catholic Interracial Council. The award was conferred by order of Pope Pius XII.

4 Laymen Win Catholic Interracial Honors

NEW YORK—Papal decorations were made to four Roman Catholic laymen last week for outstanding work in race relations at the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Three were Negroes. Representing Pope Pius XII, Francis Cardinal Spellman awarded each the Pro Ecclesia and Pontifical medal and a scroll. He told the honorees "St. Patrick's Cathedral has been the scene of many ceremonies. I have taken part in many of them. But none has given me more pleasure and satisfaction than this one today."

All members of the Catholic Interracial Council organized to combat bias and to foster social justice for all, winners of the award are:

Award Winners
Maceo A. Thomas, 53, real estate broker and executive member of the council. He is president of the St. Charles Conference of the St. Vincent De Paul Society, and an officer of several community groups.

Emanuel A. Romero, 63, a clerk. He is a Third Degree Knight of Columbus and an adjutant of the Col. Young Post of the American Legion. He received the Silver Beaver and Bronze Pelican as a member of the Manhattan Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Elmo M. Anderson: 62, a founder

Race Relations In 1949 Summarized In Booklet

NEW YORK—During 1949 the various states enacted more civil rights laws than in any previous years, according to "Civil Rights in the United States in 1949," the second annual balance sheet of group relations, published today jointly by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Jewish Congress.

In a foreword to the 71-page booklet, Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary, and David W. Petegorsky, AJC executive director, observe that while progress was made during the year, "racist patterns of conduct still shape most of our lives."

"The major portion of the task still lies ahead," they say. "We have made progress, but not nearly enough. This progress, too, we must remember, has been achieved during a period of relative economic prosperity, the most favorable condition for such gains. If discrimination is to be abolished during our lifetime, our rate of progress will have to be greatly accelerated. The groundwork is being gradually laid but we shall have to move much more rapidly in building the structure."

The booklet summarizes advances and set-backs during the year in the fields of law enforcement, suffrage, employment, education, housing, public accommodations, immigration and naturalization, armed forces, voluntary associations, sports, press, radio and theatre, and other areas.

CAYTON

Lincoln (Pa.) U. Vets
Attacking Jim Crow
With the Effective
Tactics of Gandhi

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

There are a lot of ways to break down this prejudice business that we don't use. There is an organization in Chicago called CORE (Committee of Racial Equality).

CORE is a mixed group. They felt that a democracy should be a democracy.

It also felt that something should be done about it. It took a leaf out of Gandhi's book and adopted his passive resistance technique.

Here's what passive resistance is. In India when the British exploited the natives by putting a high tax on salt, "Saint" Gandhi marched his followers down to the sea, scooped up some salt water, boiled it, and got the salt absolutely free.

THE BRITISH DID NOT like this at all and gave their police the pleasant duty of whipping all the followers of Gandhi. But the Ghandites had strength and courage and determination. They kept on making salt until they broke the British monopoly.

That's the way passive resistance worked in India.

A similar group of courageous students, many of them veterans and connected with Roosevelt College, did the same thing in Chicago. They got together and said to themselves:

"IF THE INDIANS can do it, why can't we?" Then they marched on down to the restau-

rants in Chicago's Loop—Negroes and whites together — sat reading books, talking to each other until the establishment had to close for the night.

At first the proprietors were very hostile and would even close down the places rather than serve a mixed group. But when they came back night after night these businessmen started to feel the pinch in their pocket-books. Then their prejudices began to wither away. That bunch put the fear of God in many a Chicago restaurant, bar and theatre.

You have read in The Pittsburgh Courier what is happening in the small town of Oxford, Pa., located just four miles from Lincoln University. Although the town derives a possibly fifty-thousand dollars profit from the school each year, it still hangs on to old jim-crow practices.

IT TRIED TO make Negroes stand at one side of a bar, sit in a particular section of a theatre and kick them around in restaurants. This has been going on for a long time, probably since Lincoln was first established.

The students accepted it. The faculty felt bad, but didn't do anything. The administration was "in the middle."

A bunch of veterans who had enjoyed the fruits of democracy all over the world—while being shot at by Germans and Japanese—enrolled in Lincoln and refused to take that mess. So they formed themselves a committee and adopted tactics similar to the CORE outfit.

FOR THE PAST month they have been experimenting to see how the plan would work at Oxford. There were a lot of difficulties which made it harder to put in practices there than in Chicago.

Oxford is four miles from Lincoln and not many students have cars or money. Getting to Oxford often enough to stage a sit-down strike presented a problem. Then, too, there are only a handful of white students attending Lincoln and though they contributed financially, they are not on the action committees.

All of these things presented great difficulties. But the Lincoln group does have some real advantages. Dr. Horace Mann Bond,

president of Lincoln, has taken a courageous stand. He published a directive to the students and to the public at large stating his position for complete integration.

THIS IS A rare virtue for one of our administrators. And although Lincoln did not have many white students, some white faculty members participated which helped out no end. In spite of all disadvantages I predict that the students of Lincoln University will whip Oxford's prejudice pattern.

They will not do it, however, unless they are supported by all who believe in a democracy. Jack Wilmore, president of the Lincoln Chapter of the NAACP, is the man who is raising the money to carry on this fight.

I'm going to send him \$5.00. I hope that everyone who believes in the importance of this struggle will do the same thing.



Mr. Cayton

Interracial Workshops Open July 1

Sat. 7-1-50
NEW YORK (ANP) - Interracial workshops sponsored by CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) and the Fellowship of Reconciliation will begin July 1 in St. Louis and Washington.

At these workshops students will practice the use of the non-violent direct action methods advocated as part of CORE policy. They will go to restaurants, recreation places, and other areas in which segregation is practiced.

This is the first year the workshop will be held in St. Louis. The group will seek to reopen the Fairgrounds park swimming pool, and also will concentrate on a drive to end discrimination at downtown lunch counters.

In Washington the workshop will seek to reopen the Anacostia pool on an unsegregated basis.

1,580 COURSES SET ON RACE RELATIONS

New School for Social Research,
and the Institute for Research in
Human Relations.

39a
Study by U. of Chicago Finds
They Are in Curricula of
293 Colleges in U. S.

mon. 7-3-50
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, July 2—A study by the University of Chicago discloses that 1,580 courses in race relations are being offered by 293 colleges and universities throughout the country.

Thirty-nine institutions, including seven technical schools and five military schools, give no courses in the general subject.

The survey was made for the University's Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations. It was conducted by Helen E. Amerman. The term "race relations" was defined as "relations between groups which differ in race, nationality, ethnic background, religion, etc."

Each course included one or more of the following topics:

Race relations, race problems, intergroup relations, contributions of one or more minority groups to American culture, the history of one or more minority groups, civil rights, industrial relations involving problems of minorities, studies of personality and culture, prejudice and stereotypes.

Also intergroup education, community relations, attitudes, individual differences involving race, religious backgrounds, minority cultures and the anthropological aspects of the concept of race.

The courses also included methods of teaching foreigners, American culture and Negro education.

The greatest number of semester hours in all the courses offered was in race relations as such, with the next largest in community relations.

Formal curricula in the field of race relations were offered at the following schools: the University of Chicago, Fisk University, Howard University, the University of Miami and New York University.

Among schools that emphasized race relations were City College of New York, Cornell University, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., the University of Michigan, the

Churches Told 19 States Deal Officially To Help With With Interracial Problems Race Relations

Columbus, O., January 23 (AP). A prominent Protestant minister called today for church leadership in the fields of race relations and tensions between labor and management.

The Very Rev. Sidney E. Sweet, dean of Christ Cathedral (Episcopal) at St. Louis, spoke at the National Convention on the City Church attended by delegates of 31 Protestant denominations, representing 30 million members.

The convocation is sponsored by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Home Missions Council and the International Council of Religious Education.

"No one should join a Christian church who is not willing to live beside people of other nations and races in the spirit of Christian brotherhood," Dean Sweet said.

He declared these fundamental Christian principles must be upheld, "even if it costs us popularity and income."

A Chinese minister cited the need for fewer but stronger Chinese in this country.

The Rev. Ching Chong Hung, pastor of the Chinese Community Church in Washington, D. C., said 40 Christian churches, all struggling for survival, serve some 3000 Chinese.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—

Nineteen states have established official bodies to deal with interracial problems, the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia pointed out Monday in favor-

ably reporting a bill to establish a commission on human rights in the District of Columbia.

Such bodies have "proved their utility in eliminating racial and other group tension and avoiding outbreaks of racial and other group hostilities," the report declared.

The states listed as having such bodies are Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Under the terms of the bill, the District of Columbia human rights commission would promote "amicable relations among racial, religious and cultural groups and...endeavor to establish and maintain a meticulous observance of the Golden Rule in all matters pertaining to interracial relations in the District."

The methods by which these objectives would be achieved are all noncompulsory, the report stated.

The committee rejected a number of proposed amendments which would have given the commission subpoena powers and power to enforce orders issued by it. The report said the committee rejected such proposals because it felt that the purposes of the legislation could be more amicably achieved if any compulsory procedures were omitted.

The commission would be composed of eleven members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

PROMOTE GOOD WILL

It would be authorized to "issue such publications and report such results of its investigations and research as in its judgment would tend to promote good will and eliminate or minimize discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin."

It also would be authorized to initiate and "receive and investi-

gate complaints alleging discrimination in employment, education, or places of public accommodation, resort, and amusement because of race, creed, color, or national origin and, in any appropriate case, (to) make and publicize recommendations to eliminate the cause of any such conduct.

The commission also would be empowered to make recommendations for legislative and executive action where deemed advisable for the adequate protection of the civil rights of the people of the District of Columbia.

Members of the commission would serve without compensation. It would be authorized to appoint a full-time staff director and such other personnel as it may deem necessary, within the limitations of its appropriations.

ENDOREMENTS

The bill is endorsed by the Washington Chapter, Americans for Democratic Action; League of Women Voters; Federation of Churchmen; Jewish Community Council of Washington; Greater Washington Area Council, American Veterans Committee; Federation of Civic Associations; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, District of Columbia branch.

Also indicating their approval of the bill are the Lincoln Temple Congregational Church; Social Action Committee of Inter-Denominational Ministers Alliance; Conference of Christians and Jews; Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington; Civil Rights Congress, and the District of Columbia CIO Industrial Union Council.

Senator Matthew W. Neely, of West Virginia, chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, is the sponsor of the bill.

Negro fire victim family sees two races build them home

JACKSONVILLE, Ala., Sept. 16—Wiley and Mary Moore are in a new house today—a house built by white and Negro friends in 11 days.

The Negro couple and their 10 children lived in a frame house on the outskirts of Jacksonville. Fire destroyed the home and all the family's possessions on Labor Day.

While the ashes still smoked, a group of white and Negro citizens started rebuilding. Moore is unemployed, could not help pay for materials.

A local contractor, J. R. Harrison, donated a tool house and timbers for the frame. He also offered to buy other material and assume the responsibility for seeing that it was built for.

Mrs. James Williams, wife of a local doctor, rounded up white and Negro carpenters, bricklayers and other workmen. Both races worked side by side without compensation.

Clothing, furniture and other necessities are being given the Moores to get them "on their feet" again.

Prejudice Attacked At Seventh Annual Fisk U. Institute

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—“Man's relationship to man and the way he responds to it is one of the big troubles with our civilization today.”

A lecturer at Fisk University's seventh annual Race Relations Institute, T. V. Smith, college professor and author of philosophical work, made the statement. “This is important across the color line and within it,” he said.

“In setting up fictitious standards of inequality, such as race, or creed, or class, we do not permit full development of potential capacities,” he said. “The only way to keep people from being aggressive about their inequalities is to let them find out what their real inequalities are.”

The institute opened last week and is to continue through July 8. National and local race authorities are participating.

NON-BIAS WORKS
Said R. L. Greenman, personnel manager for General Cable Corporation, “Racial discrimination has no place in industry today. The policy of non-discrimination works, and we're proud of it,” he said.

Will W. Maslow, director of the Commission of Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress, said the goal of civil rights legislation is not to eliminate prejudice, but to eliminate practices of discrimination.

The Rev. William E. McCormack, president of the Board of Home Missions of Congregational and Christian Churches—the sponsoring agency—said: “Human rights, in Christian teaching, include freedom of one's personal being and development without the hindrance of artificial divisions and limitations, the right to free and unhampered human association.”

First week of the institute has been devoted to developing general backgrounds in human relations and the second week will get down to specific cases.

READS HALSEY SPEECH

Margaret Halsey, author of “Color Blind,” said the philosophical heart of the problem of segregation and discrimination is the “unhappiness” of the American people living in a “business society.”

She could not be present, but her speech was read by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk.

President Johnson in a speech of his own said the world's people “are judging our preachments of democracy by our actual practices in relation to their own counterparts in the American population.”

He observed that “the sensitive areas where the fate of mankind may be decided are in Latin America, in Germany, the Slavic countries of Europe, among the dark-skinned people of Africa and Southeast Asia, and among the yellow-skinned people on the Asiatic mainland and the nearby islands.”

“That,” he said, “is why the Soviets are plugging the civil rights issue so hard. It is one of their main weapons in the struggle for the minds and loyalties of men.”

WAR CALLED SPUR TO RACIAL STRIDES

**Dr. Charles S. Johnson Tells
Fisk Institute World Crisis
Forces Change in Attitude**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 8 — The compulsion of world events is rapidly forcing this country to realize the importance of speed in bringing about improvements in its race relations problems, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, declared today.

“Because it is even now in the shadow of war, the nation knows

that if it is to enter a fateful glo-outside the “ghetto” district in the bal conflict it must do so with last three years.

more positive democracy on its side and less guilt on its con- As of last month, he said, the Federal public housing program science,” Dr. Johnson said. reported a total of 300,104 dwell-

“It knows that destiny is pressing hard upon us and that we must abandon the luxury of gradualism,” he continued. “It knows that occupied by Negroes and other minorities.

this change but the speed of this change.” At the same time, Dr. Johnson

Dr. Johnson, an internationally known sociologist and United States delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, spoke at the closing session of the seventh annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk. Students, lecturers, community leaders and representatives of labor, industry, education and church administration attended the sessions for two weeks.

Recent Gains Cited

In a fourteen-page summary Dr. Johnson reviewed the findings of the institute on the treatment of minority groups and listed the developments that he said indicated that the American people were desirous of more rapid reforms in race relations practices.

He said that recent court decisions and executive policies by governmental agencies clearly established the emergence in this country of a national policy of positive rights to be fully secured and protected. There was also a growing acceptance of law as an educational device to accomplish rapid changes in the human relations field, he added.

A “new realism” in the South that recognized the “fiscal futility” of duplicating costly facilities to maintain a racial segregation pattern, and an undramatic regional adjustment to changes in customary racial practices by legal edict, were emphasized by Dr. Johnson as outstanding steps toward speedier reforms.

The symbols of segregation are on the wane in all parts of the country, Dr. Johnson held.

Minorities Change Attitudes

Among minority groups there was less defeatism and more plans for calculated action, less disposition to avoid conflict and stronger decisions to raise it to even higher levels, he asserted.

Minority peoples today indulge in less blame-fixing and condemnation of personal malefactors, he said, and there is alertness to the effects on minority status of self-hate, self-doubt and self-love. Also, he continued, there is a recognition of the need of minority groups to change their supporting values in any transfer from ghetto living to the dispersed community.

From 1940 to 1947, Dr. Johnson said, Negro home ownership in the Detroit metropolitan district increased from 7,000 to 27,900 dwellings, and in Chicago more than 15,000 Negro families have purchased homes in neighborhoods

warned, this country has been showing an increasing anti-liberal attitude in many fields. He charged that the extension of state laws enforcing fair employment practices “has been retarded almost to a standstill by powerful political influences, backed by industrial pressures behind the scenes.”

He said that civil rights legislation is at present enforceable in a number of northern and western cities, but is little known and completely unenforceable outside these cities.

He said that many more court cases involving segregation practices would be filed in the near future, and added that it was now being discovered that the civil rights problem had become increasingly a sociological one after the legal process was completed.

A clinic on “Church and Race,” with Galen R. Weaver as moderator, told the institute that compulsory segregation degraded all human beings and that a Christian church could not achieve genuine inclusiveness in a segregated society.

A clinic on “Race Relations Research” with Dr. Herman H. Long as moderator, declared that opinion polling in seeking to determine racial attitudes was “dangerous” and served only to “compound the crime under the respectable name of research.”

Fourth Intergroup Conference Held

NEW YORK (ANP) — Persons working in the field of race relations all over the United States met last week at the Hotel New Yorker for the Fourth National Conference on Intergroup Relations. Patrick M. Malin, executive director, American Civil Liberties Union, delivered the keynote address, "Security and Freedom—the Age Old Problem of Balance."

Frank W. Baldwin, President of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) sponsors of the meeting, delivered the welcoming address. Most of the delegates were directed into 13 workshops and table groups. Workshop topics centered around:

"Local Official Agencies." "Local Private Agencies." "State Public Agencies." "Federal Agencies." "National Private Agencies." "Tension situations and roles of officials and police."

Housing Policies Bared

Discrimination in colleges and universities, racial policies in housing: Federal, State and local and FEPC also were reviewed from various angles by the delegates.

Three breakfast clinics were held. "Working in the South," chairman, George S. Mitchell of Southern Regional Conference, "Use of Radio and Television," chairman, Milton Krents, radio and TV director, American Jewish Committee, and "Established Principles of Intercultural Education," chairman H. H. Giles, director, New York University.

FREEDOMS AWARD TO MRS. ROOSEVELT

She and 4 Others Speak About
Principles Enunciated by
Her Late Husband

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt received the annual Four Freedoms award at a dinner in her honor last night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

One thousand persons were present as the widow of the former President accepted the award from Emil K. Ellis, chairman of the Bill of Rights Committee of the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut area of the Federal Bar Association.

The guests, including many representatives of United Nations delegations, heard speeches by Mrs. Roosevelt and four others, each discussing one of the four freedoms — first enunciated by President Roosevelt in a speech before Congress on Jan. 6, 1941.

Four Speak on Freedoms

Aubrey S. Eban, head of the Israeli delegation to the United Nations, talked about "Freedom from Want"; Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, "Freedom of Speech"; Senator Brien McMahon, "Freedom from Fear," and State Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, "Freedom of Religious Worship."

Senator McMahon, head of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, described the greatest of these as fear. Fear is on the offensive, he said, and winning victories for the "forces of evil."

"The focal point of our danger—and the main formentor of fear—is the uncontrolled weapons of mass destruction," he went on. "This is so because these weapons pose a threat to the very existence of civilized society."

"The peoples of the world are plunged, against their will, in a terrible armaments race. Each day that passes brings into existence more fissionable material for atomic bombs on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Each day that passes brings us nearer the date when hydrogen weapons will be a reality — likewise on both sides of the Iron Curtain."

Advocates a "Moral Crusade"

Advocating what he called "a great moral crusade for peace."

the Democratic Senator from Connecticut renewed a suggestion he made before the Senate on Feb. 2 that this nation make extreme exertions to neutralize all atomic weapons.

"We should offer to make available to the United Nations—if and when an effective and enforceable world-wide system of disarmament and atomic control takes effect—all sums that we would otherwise have spent upon weapons," he said.

"These sums, over a period of five years, would be used to develop atomic energy for peace, to furnish technical assistance for underdeveloped areas and to aid all war-ravaged countries."

In his speech before the Senate, he put the sum that this country could spend at \$50,000,000,000.

The award is made each year by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Award Committee. Last year, it was won by Vice President Alben W. Barkley.

FREEDOMS AWARD

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Dixie's Racial, Religious Progress Is Cited

These random milestones of Southern progress in 1949 are noted in the Christian Science Monitor:

The citizens of Little Rock, Ark., voted a \$359,000 bond issue for a Negro park and recreational facilities.

By awarding an honorary degree to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, prominent Negro educator, Rollins College, at Winter Park, Fla., became, it is believed, the first Southern white college to so honor a Negro for achievement.

The Florida Legislature passed an enabling act to permit Miami Beach to prohibit discriminatory signs or advertisements of either a religious or racial nature.

The Georgia Legislature passed a law requiring the counties of the state to use a "secret ballot" in all elections.

The Georgia Supreme Court ruled that counties with substantial Negro populations must put Negro citizens on the grand and traverse jury lists—and now Negroes are being called for jury service in many counties for the first time since Reconstruction days.

Better Conditions

Editor, The Advertiser:

One of the most interesting trends of the duty of us residing in America to events in this country is the movement for the preservation of these ideals towards better race relations. There have been great things that have taken place in this direction which give us hope and assurance that the principles of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence are becoming a reality and which justifies the ultimate hope in our democracy.

Negroes of America are fast becoming integrated into the social, economic, political, industrial and educational life of the country, and are making a definite contribution towards the ideals for which we stand. One of the most hopeful signs in the direction of better race relations in this country is the attitude that is taking place in the South towards better race relations. Already several of the leading white Southern colleges and universities are admitting Negro students on both the undergraduate and graduate level, which will have a great influence in bringing about a better relationship between the races in the South.

Recently there appeared an article in The New York Herald-Tribune in which it was pointed out that the contribution of Negroes in bringing about better conditions in the South. These Southern dailies are stressing the need of a wider democratic approach to these questions of better race relations in the South. The newspaper is a powerful weapon in aiding in this direction.

As a Negro journalist I have come in contact with several of the large white Southern dailies, and the editors of these newspapers have impressed me as being uniformly fair, and ready to face the situation that confronts them as it relates to democratic ideals. Several of these large Southern dailies have consistently fought for better housing, better educational facilities, and wider economic opportunities for the Negro.

In many of the Southern states Negro and white teachers are receiving equal pay. In the field of politics Negroes are being given wide participation in the South, and the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments are becoming a definite factor in giving the Negro his full rights as a citizen. In a recent primary in South Carolina over 20,000 Negroes voted.

In several Southern states Negroes have been elected to political office, and admitted to jury duty. A Negro was recently elected foreman of a jury in Atlanta, Ga. I point out these trends because it shows the direction in which we are heading. Negroes are identified with every phase of our American life and are being given their full rights as citizens. It is the duty of us residing in America to work for the preservation of these ideals which are a part of our heritage. There have been great things that have taken place in this direction which give us hope and assurance that the principles of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence are becoming a reality and which justifies the ultimate hope in our democracy.

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As a Negro journalist I have come in contact with several of the large white Southern dailies, and the editors of these newspapers have impressed me as being uniformly fair, and ready to face the situation that confronts them as it relates to democratic ideals. Several of these large Southern dailies have consistently fought for better housing, better educational facilities, and wider economic opportunities for the Negro.

phase of our American life and are being given their full rights as citizens. It is the duty of us residing in America to work for the preservation of these ideals which are a part of our heritage. There have been great things that have taken place in this direction which give us hope and assurance that the principles of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence are becoming a reality and which justifies the ultimate hope in our democracy.

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In many of the Southern states Negro and white teachers are receiving equal pay. In the field of politics Negroes are being given wide participation in the South, and the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments are becoming a definite factor in giving the Negro his full rights as a citizen. In a recent primary in South Carolina over 20,000 Negroes voted.

Two Race Relations Institutes Scheduled

NEW YORK — To serve as laboratories in practical Christian brotherhood is the purpose of two interdenominational institutes on racial and cultural relations to be held this year. One will be at Eden Seminary, Webster Groves, Mo., July 10-14, and the other at Lincoln Seminary, (Pa.) Aug. 7-11.

These projects are under the sponsorship of the Interdenominational Committee on Co-operative Work in Race Relations, of which Dr. J. Oscar Lee, executive secretary, Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, is chairman.

Birmingham to Have Interracial Council

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (ANP) — Action was taken this week to set up an official Interracial Council in the city of Birmingham, Ala., by the Jefferson County Co-ordinating Council of Social Forces.

The interracial group will be run by a unpaid white chairman and a paid Negro secretary who would carry out the programs of the division. It would be part of the overall coordinating council.

Under the proposed setup, this council would be a group in which Negro and white leaders can discuss problems which they have in common. These would include housing, health, police and fire protection among others.

The council is an outgrowth of plans originally devised to set up a local Urban league in Birmingham.

Big Improvement In Race Relations, Especially In The South, Reported

New Legislation And Mores Cited

By Religious News Service
New York, Sept. 22.—Church leaders, both white and Negro, report a marked improvement in race relations in this country, especially in the South.

The Rev. Philip M. Widenhouse, New York, new general secretary of the American Missionary Association, said this week that the improvement results from the cumulative effect of corrective legislation and the "changing mores of the South."

'Inequality Crumbling'

He said the younger generation of Southerners is growing up with new attitudes and new approaches. His group, an agency of the Congregational Christian Churches, works largely with Negroes.

Similar testimony came from Negro religious leaders in a report to the assembly of the National Baptist Convention in Philadelphia. The convention, with 4,000,000 members, is one of the largest Negro church groups in the country.

The report said it was heartening to the Negro "to see the walls of injustice and inequality crumbling daily before our eyes." It said this was evident in employment, education, housing, travel, entertainment, and in religious circles.

Negroes Get Church Posts

"Do not listen to the soapbox orators in Harlem," the report said. "Go to Atlanta, Birmingham, Durham, Jacksonville, Memphis, Houston, or Dallas, or any village in between, and your soul will shout 'Hallelujah, the walls are tumbling down.'"

For some time there has been a trend on the part of some ministerial associations to elect Negro pastors as their president. Church groups also have been naming Negroes to other important posts. For example, a Negro Methodist bishop recently presided over the overwhelmingly white Southern California-Arizona Methodist Conference, thus setting a precedent.

Churches Hitting Prejudice

Church groups are issuing stronger proclamations condemning race prejudice and discrimination. In time these are expected to have their effect.

Typical of the new type of pronouncement was a report adopted last month by the Young Calvinist Federation of the Christian Reformed Church. The report demanded legislative and educational programs to secure for the Negro "rights and opportunities equal to those enjoyed by other members of society."

White and Negro Church Units Report Better Race Relations

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Union Breaks Barriers.

At the same convention, Dr. A. T. O. Marks, executive secretary of the Baptist Union of Philadelphia and Vicinity, told the delegates that the Union, which for years had been an association of white congregations, "had discarded all racial identities in its literature and activities, and welcomes a larger fellowship with Negro Baptists."

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As for abolishing segregation, this process has been much slower and no major development has occurred. However, there have been partial steps. Southern Presbyterians, for example, have ended segregation among adult Negroes and white (but not among young people) at their assembly grounds in Montreat, N. C.

Proclamation Stronger.

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The church youth group called upon Christians in their personal dealings with the Negro "as with all men, to be friendly, tolerant, sympathetic, courteous and helpful." Christians also were urged to "honor the Negro's intrinsic right to live, work, buy and sell in free equality."

Youth Issue Statement.

"All men are created in the image of God and are persons of equal dignity and value," the group said. "Physical, intellectual and spiritual gifts are conferred by the Creator upon men of every race, enabling each to make its distinctive contribution to the establishment and growth of culture."

In July the Baptist World Congress, meeting in Cleveland, adopted a strong statement against racial discrimination. It said that "discrimination based on religion, culture, color and race provides fertile soil for the development and spread of Communism, Fascism and other anti-social programs."

"We Baptists ourselves," the statement said, "are not free of prejudices and discriminatory practices against racial and cultural groups in our worship and communities." The statement added that such practices were

"ethically and morally indefensible and contrary to the Gospel of Christ and the principle of freedom for which Baptists stand."

Council Hits Segregation.

During the same month the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, convening in Toronto, opposed "discrimination or segregation on the ground of race or color."

The committee urged churches in every country "to work for the progressive recognition and application" of the World Council's race relations principals, "and above all to observe them in their own membership and life."

Another feature of the current church program is the sponsorship by religious groups of an increasing number of race relations institutes and workshops.

INTERRACIAL CARD POSTED

8 Railroads Here Put Message of Democracy in Cars

Eight transportation systems operating from New York have undertaken a human relations program under auspices of the Roman Catholic Interracial Council, the Metropolitan Council of B'nai B'rith and the Protestant Council of the City of New York by displaying an interracial car card.

Copies of the card were supplied by the Institute for American Democracy, Inc., a nonprofit, non-sectarian corporation which conducts human relations programs in 150 cities. The card used here reads:

"True Americans accept people on their individual worth . . . regardless of their name, religion, color or occupation. Do you?"

Railroads displaying the card are the New York Central, New Haven, Jersey Central, Staten Island, Erie, West Shore, Lackawanna and Long Island.

Georgia, U S A



GEORGIA, U.S.A.: In Jefferson, Ga., last week racial amity was practiced when citizens of the community moved in en masse and began to "make over" the home of Mrs. Lucy Daniel, who is 109 years of age. Mrs. Daniel is pictured with M. S. Suddash, a Jefferson businessman, and the Rev. Truman Thomas of the Jefferson Methodist Church, both of whom played leading roles in the democratic gesture.

Marietta Shindig To Fete *Constitution* 'Uncle Reuben' on Birthday

MARIETTA, Nov. 16—A group of Mariettans are going "whole hog or none" on a chitlin' and cracklin' bread shindig to help Reuben Johnson celebrate his 90th birthday next month. *Qu, 11-17-50*

And Gen. Lucius Clay will be here if Frank B. Wellons' enticing invitation has anything to do with it. *tilmela*

Uncle Reuben, you remember, is the highly respected Negro who helped "raise the Clay boys and almost stole the show during the Clay homecoming celebration when the former European commander embraced the venerable ex-servant on arriving at the airport."

Wellons, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce here, wrote the General:

"The thought has occurred to

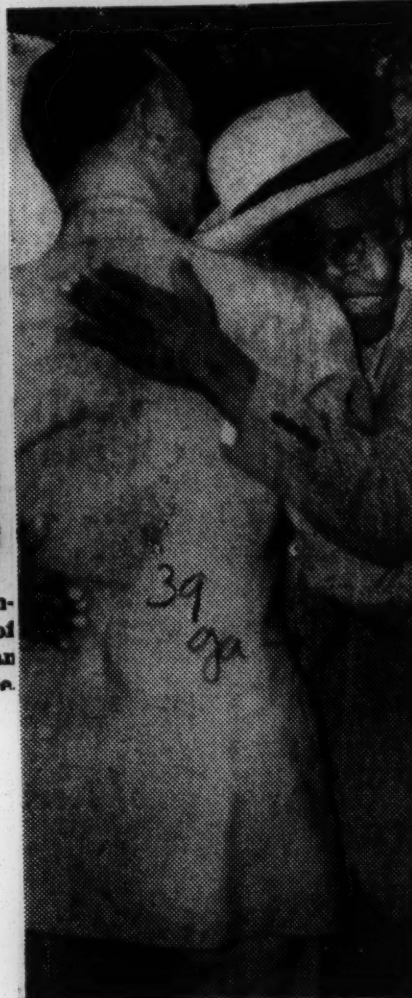
many of us that few men are left here on earth for a period of 90 years and there's bound to be a reason for it. It could be, and is quite, likely, the good Lord hasn't found the spot, even in Heaven, good enough for 'Uncle' Reuben and He has seen fit to leave him here with friends who love and need him. . . .

"We may be a bit shy on some things like hors d'oeuvres or those little pig sausages and fresh-boiled shrimp on toothpicks, but we'll have a few cans of sardines, deviled ham and a box or two of soda crackers and if that doesn't take care of those who feel the need of quickknacks before they tackle a big dish of chitlin's, some juicy spareribs and backbone, then we'll try to satisfy them in some other manner. . . .

"We'd like awfully well to tell you that it will be okay for you to bring along Harry Truman and a few of your friends from Washington and likewise we'd like to have some of Ryburn's big-shot friends from Atlanta but the committee in charge has ruled all that out. The only 'brass' you boys will be permitted to bring might be some small remembrance for Uncle Reuben made of brass, but if it costs more than a quarter that's out too. . . ."

Now about the cost of the party, Wellons assured the New York Civil Defense leader with a bold confession that some autographed programs of Clay Day were sold.

Some ad man bought one, Wellons explained: "He kept the autograph, sent me a nice letter containing 50 cents and told me to keep the change. Similar wizardry on my part has resulted in the accumulation of \$1.95 after deducting all mailing costs. That much money, Lucius, will buy lots of sardines and crackers. . . ."



CLAY DAY REUNION

Gen. Lucius Clay, Reuben Johnson on May 26, 1949

ANNUAL PRESENTATION OF INTERRACIAL JUSTICE AWARDS

The Most Rev. Stephen J. Donahue, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, giving the James J. Hoey prizes to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, left, and Lou Montgomery, president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Hartford.

DONAHUE PRESENTS 1950 HOEY AWARDS

Attorney General McGrath and Lou Montgomery Receive the Catholic Interracial Honors

The Most Rev. Stephen J. Donahue, Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of New York, yesterday presented the 1950 James J. Hoey awards for the promotion of interracial justice to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and Lou Montgomery, president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Hartford, Conn.

The presentation of the medals was made in the Carroll Club, 120 Madison Avenue, before an audience of 300 clergy and members of the laity. The awards, given an-

nually to white and to a Negro "on color, nationality or race," and Catholic, were established in 1942 that if "this doctrine were spread to honor the late Collector of Internal Revenue in New York, who to, our interracial problems would was first president of the New York Catholic Interracial Council. Other speakers included Guil-

In making the presentation, chard Parris, president of the Bishop Donahue, who represented Catholic Interracial Council of Cardinal Spellman, said that "only New York, Julius A. Thomas, di- when men like these take to heart rector of Industrial Relations of he mandate of Christ 'To love thy neighbor as thyself' will the king- the Rev. John LaFarge, chaplain lom of truth and light, holiness of the New York Council. nd grace, justice, love and peace eign among all nations and among ll men."

Calling attention to the work that must still be done, Mr. McGrath asserted that "God saw fit to establish in this hemisphere a melting pot of His sons and daughters as practical demonstration that we can work out these problems as one people under God."

The progress made in his home state of Connecticut was cited by Mr. Montgomery. He said that the brotherhood of man was not based

WIN INTERRACIAL AWARDS

Named recipients of the 1950 James J. Hoey Awards for Interracial Justice, are: J. Howard McGrath, (left) Attorney General of the United States and Lou Montgomery, (right) prominent negro layman and president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Hartford, Conn. The medals will be presented on the Feast of Christ the King, by Catholic Interracial Council in New York. (NC Photos)

Religious News

Catholic Interracial Council Announces '50 Hoey Awards

Announcement of the 1950 winners of the James J. Hoey Awards for Interracial Justice was made recently by the Catholic Interracial Council which confers each year the two medals for outstanding service in the interracial cause. The medals are conferred upon white and Negro Catholic laymen who in the judgment of the Council have rendered the greatest service during the year to the cause of interracial justice.

This year's recipients are Hon. J. Howard McGrath, Attorney General of the United States, and Lou Montgomery, former football All-American, and president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Hartford. Hon. J. Hoey, in whose memory the awards are made, was formerly U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue in New York City, and first president of the Catholic Interracial

Council. The Most Rev. Stephen J. Donahue, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop of New York, will present the medals at a ceremony, October 29, the feast of Christ the King, at 3 p. m., in the Carroll Club, 120 Madison Ave.

Mr. McGrath, 60th Attorney General of the U. S., was born in Woonsocket, R. I., and is a graduate of LaSalle Academy, Providence College, and Boston Univ., Law School. He has variously held the following positions in public life, U. S. District Attorney for 20 years for Rhode Island; Governor of his native state; and Solicitor General of the U. S., which he resigned in 1946 to accept nomination for the U. S. Senate. Three years later he left the Senate to become a member of President Truman's cabinet as head of the Department of Justice. He has been a staunch advocate of inter-

rights and freedom, they were very self critical. "Our greatest weapon in this conflict of systems today," he concluded, "is to believe in the rightness of our cause."

Other speakers introduced by Rev. Felix A. Scotland, pastor of the church, were, Assemblyman Bertram Baker, son of Rev. A. B. Baker, founder of the church; Hon. James S. Watson, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commis-

sion, and introduced a English instructor at McKay H. S., other civic and professional leaders on the occasion of the Thirty-seventh Platform Rally at Beulah Wesleyan Methodist Church, Sunday afternoon, October 1, and based his address on the present conflict of ideologies in the world and declared the issues to be individual right as opposed to the complete merging of the individual. He said that while the British joined were in the vanguard for human

Sir Francis B. ... H. S., and Fairmont (W. Va.)

sion; Dr. Eustace Bruyning; and Dr. Oscar Lee, of the Churches of Christ in America. Former pastors of Beulah besides Rev. Baker who was the founder in 1913, and the present Rev. Scotland, were Revs. H. Ingraham and D. C. Canston, whose memorial plaques are enshrined in the church.

The Commission on Ministry to Veterans and Service Personnel of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, has sent to all Protestant clergymen a copy of its war-time service club bulletin in "Bugle Notes," reminding the churches of the canteens, dormitories and friendship centers which were conducted during World War II on behalf of men and women in uniform. Most civilians and those in uniform considered the war over, and peace at hand, hence homes were closed, church service clubs and canteens disbanded, but today the newspapers announce the dead, wounded, and missing in action.

Camp Dix is full of men in uniform, the Navy Yards in full swing, and men and women in uniform walk the city streets looking at closed church doors and wondering where are the welcome signs.

Remembering the work of the Protestant Council in coordination with other agencies during the last war, the Council's Commission of Ministry to Veterans and Service Personnel called a meeting in September to study the needs and lay plans for the churches to serve the increasing number of the armed forces on leave. The "Bugle Notes" bulletin is being sent to all churches asking them to announce programs and parties and open-door services clubs to all in uniform.

* * *

Honored for Promoting Interracial Justice



The annual James J. Hoey awards for the promotion of interracial justice went this year to New York's Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, center, and Loy Montgomery, right, president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Hartford, Conn. Making the presentations is the Most Rev. Stephen J. Donahue, auxiliary Bishop of New York. The awards go annually to a white and a colored Catholic.

Montgomery, McGrath Cited

Receive Hoey Award
for 1950 in Ceremony

NEW YORK — Lou Montgomery, president Catholic Interracial Council of Hartford, Conn., and Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath were presented the 1950 James J. Hoey awards for the promotion of interracial justice, last week, by the Most Rev. Stephen J. Donahue, auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of New York.

The awards, given annually to one white and one colored Catholic, were established in 1942 to honor Mr. Hoey, deceased collector of Internal Revenue in New York who was the first president of the local Catholic Interracial Council.

Mr. Montgomery in accepting his medal, cited the progress made in his home State of Connecticut,

and pointed out that the brotherhood of man was not based on "color, nationality or race." Some 300 members of the clergy and laity attended the ceremony at the Carroll Club on Madison Ave.

"Can Work Out Problems"

Mr. McGrath called attention to the work that still must be done, saying that "God saw fit to establish in this hemisphere a melting pot of His sons and daughters as a practical demonstration that we can work out these problems as one people under God."

Other speakers included Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations of the National Urban League; Ruichard Parris, president of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York; and the Rev. John LaFarge, chaplain of the New York Council.

Mr. Montgomery, who was born

James Hoey Interracial Awards Presented In N.Y.

NEW YORK — (AP) — Presentation of the 1950 James J. Hoey awards for promotion of interracial justice was made in the Carroll club here last week by the Rev. Stephen J. Donahue, auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of New York.

Receivers of the medals, given annually to a Negro and a white Catholic, were Lou Montgomery, president, Catholic Interracial Council, Hartford, Conn., and Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath. More than 300 clergy and members of the laity witnessed the presentation.

The awards were established in 1942 in honor of the late collector

of internal revenue in New York, who also was the first president of the local Catholic Interracial Council.

Montgomery, in accepting the award, said, "the brotherhood of man is not based on color, nationality or race, that if this doctrine were spread throughout the world and lived up to our interracial problems would disappear."

Atty. McGrath, in a similar vein, asserted, "God saw fit to establish in this hemisphere a melting pot of His sons and daughters as practical demonstration that we can work out these problems as one people under God."

Bishop Donahue's presentation speech held that "only when men like these take heed to the mandate of Christ 'to love thy neighbor as thyself' will the kingdom of truth and light, holiness and grace, justice, love and peace reign among all

nations and among all men."

Other speakers included Julius A. Thomas, industrial relations director, National Urban League; Guichard Parris, president, Catholic Interracial Council, New York; and the Rev. John LaFarge, CIC chaplain.

Chicago Store Honored With Anti-Bias Award

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Carson Pirie Scott and Company, one of the city's largest department stores in Chicago's downtown "loop" shopping district, headed a list of seven individuals and organizations receiving anti-bias awards last week.

The occasion was the annual luncheon of the city's Commission on Human Relations. Mayor Martin Kennelly presented awards as follows:

1. Carson, Pirie, Scott and Co., for becoming the first State street department store to operate on a fair employment practices policy, hiring workers on a basis of ability without regard to race, creed or color.

2. South Congregational church for opening its services "to all persons, regardless of race and national origin."

3. Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference for work with a racially changing community in maintaining peace and harmony among the various groups.

4. Thomas Crowe, president, Catholic Interracial council, for promoting understanding of human relations problems.

5. Mrs. Virginia Mason, world understanding chairman, Parent-Teachers association; for her work with local PTA's "to study and action on human relations problems."

6. Perry Wolfe, producer-author of "The Quiet Answer," radio program on minority problems on station WBBM.

7. Lucy P. Carner, special 1950 achievement citation for "distinguished professional service in bettering inter-group relations in social welfare in Chicago."

More than 400 guests attended the awards luncheon held at the Congress hotel.

Probably, the best story in the awards was the story of the downtown department store, popularly known as Carson's.

For years various Negro organizations and other civic groups have pleaded with downtown stores to employ Negro workers on the same basis as they do whites. Some had employed them in certain capacities besides the usual menial jobs. These included eleva-

tor girls and clerks at hot dog and snack counters.

None, however, were being utilized as salesgirls or on a higher level. This year, Carson's decided to employ them—without fanfare.

Since this date, the store has hired 144 other Negroes in numerous capacities, including sales clerks, stenographers, window and interior display workers, business machine operators, bookkeepers, stock clerks, watchmen, and even a store detective.

Later, as more openings come up, the store expects to hire them in other positions such as cashiers and elevator operators.

South Congregational church is located in a community in which Negroes are moving in and white and Japanese already live. The congregation welcomes all races to worship and participate in the church activities. It now has a Negro and a white minister.

The Hyde Park-Kenwood Community conference, unlike other communities, did not bomb or attack Negroes moving into this area, but welcomed them and worked with the newcomers in a program to maintain the high standards of the area.

Others awarded also worked hard in their efforts to promote more interracial harmony in the city of Chicago.

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS FISK UNIVERSITY

Educators, Scientists, Social Workers, Government Officials and Church Leaders From Thirty States Attend

Fisk President and Director of the Institute Sounded Keynote to This Two Weeks Institute

Nashville, Tennessee—One hundred and twenty community leaders and authorities in the field have been gathering on the Fisk University campus this week for the seventh of the Annual Institutes of Race Relations, held under the auspices of the American Missionary Association's Race Relations Department and Fisk University. Educators, scientists, social workers, government officials, representatives of management and labor, church leaders, artists—they come from 30 different states, north and south, and 3 foreign countries.

In his opening address, Dr. Johnson, president of the Institute and Fisk University, sounded the keynote to this summer's two-week discussions and deliberations when he noted that race relations is no "separate and special phenomenon" but a reflection of "the many and complex elements that enter into problems of human relations associated with living, working and worshipping together, being educated and carrying out together and in dignity the responsibilities of common citizenship." Tracing the tremendous strides that we have made in our national thinking and actions toward minorities in a "Mid-Century Estimate of Our American Democracy," he noted, nevertheless, that "we are still a greatly muddled people at a time when our strength and security depend upon a common thread of unity in our democratic principles." He said that "the sensitive areas where the fate of mankind may be decided are in Latin America, in Germany, the Slavic countries of Europe, among the dark-skinned people of Africa and South East Asia, and among the yellow-skinned people on the Asiatic mainland and the nearby islands." And these people, he observed, "are judging our preachments of democracy by their actual practices in relation to their own counterparts in the American population."

This "human relations" approach was later given scientific validation by the anthropologist M. F. Ashley Montagu, who reported that genetic evidence to date indicated "that all mankind draws its genes from a

common gene pool," making inevitable the conclusion "that all living mankind constitutes a single species." Dr. Montagu recommended that "the term 'race' should be dropped from the vocabulary" to "open the door to man's understanding."

In a paper read to the Institute, the popular author Margaret Halpern analysed the roots of America's minority problem. She called upon "us angels to look homeward"—not toward our foreign police but into our democratic, Judeo-Christian tradition for the cause and cure of discrimination. "No real, valid progress can be made toward racial equality in the United States unless we feel that racial equality is a good thing in itself," she emphasized.

Proposing to ignore communism and Soviet Russia, she said that if racial equality "is merely a distasteful arrangement forced upon us by rival non-segregating culture, then we will not make much progress toward it, and what progress we do make will be unsatisfying." The solution lay, she indicated, in our Judeo-Christian ethic, which "was designed as a guide to actual behavior, not as a gambit for parlor conversation or a handy asset for institutional advertising."

That "difference is the essence of democracy" was stressed by both philosophers Edward C. Lindeman and T. V. Smith. Speaking on the complexities of contemporary life, Dr. Lindeman, professor of the New York School of Social Work, said that just because a problem is complex does not mean it is difficult, "provided you know the formula." To improve intergroup relations, he commented, "some people are looking for new tricks" when what they need is "something much more fundamental—understanding." Should our preachments of democracy by "we try to escape what we don't understand," he warned, "it will lead us to more and more blindness." We can only expel fear, he said, if "we go out to and meet changing experiences, especially those that are peculiarly troublesome." T. V. Smith, professor of philosophy and citizenship at Syracuse University, better known as

his radio audience as the "Sage of Syracuse," added to these reflections that "equality is our fundamental political ideal," but "no two men are equal." They "ought to be given the same opportunities in order to disclose what the real inequalities are." By setting up "fictitious standards of inequality such as race or creed or class—we don't allow men to show and develop their different capacities," he said.

The president of the Board of Home Mission of the Congregational Christian Churches, Rev. William E. McCormack called the Institute's attention to the fact that "we have just about committed suicide," not only by our recent physical wars but "by a war of lobos and ostracism" in which "untold millions of people have been conducted to segregation and limitation of opportunity." The Church, he explained, "is caught in the same dilemma" as our total society and "cannot save others until it is saved itself; 'quoting from Paul that Faith without works is dead,' he called upon our churches 'to do something about the distresses it encounters.'"

The arts as a medium for improving race relations came to the Institute in the person of John Mason Brown, editor and drama critic for the *Saturday Review of Literature*. Prejudice, he told the community leaders enrolled, "is a cataract" which "can only be removed by an operation." Playing tribute to Hollywood for its recent film on minorities, he remarked that "despite their courage" these movies "have surrendered to the Hollywood stencil of the happy ending." In the light of existing inequalities, Kentucky-born Mr. Brown declared, these happy endings are "wishful thinking and as yet a lie."

Will Maslow, director of the Commission on Law and Social Action for the American Jewish Congress, introduced the legislative and legal panel of the Institute's program, which will be continued next week by Loren Miller and Thurgood Marshall. Mr. Maslow, describing the growing trend toward state civil rights legislation, said that "the enactment of a civil rights law is not an end in itself" and that "unless the law is enforced and made effective through administrative machinery, it becomes a dead letter" which in some case "is worse than not having a law." Though no statistical data is available, he indicated that "on the evidence of individual cases and individual firms, the changes have been substantial" and particularly cited the effective-

ness of anti-discrimination laws in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. On the negative side, Mr. Maslow said that some employers have gone underground in carrying out discriminatory practices by recruiting through private employment agencies "which do the screening for them on a discriminatory basis; the private employment agency has thus become the major foe of fair employment practices," he asserted. He recommended as a new attack by civil rights legislation, law which provide a machinery for administering the programs involved, with adequate funds and power to investigate complaints, initiate studies and surveys, and report to the public successes and failures of cases handled.

The Institute's labor-management section opened with reports from the Radio Corporation of America, the General Cable Corporation and the National Labor Relations Board. Both Joseph W. Bird, RCA's manager of special recruiting, and R. L. Greenman, General Cable's personnel manager reported that "the policy of non-discrimination work." In the former's words, "employing and promoting only on the basis of merit, regardless of a man's race, creed or color" is the only way that a company can "successfully exist and truly represent America at work." Analysing some of the cases coming before the NLRB, Board member Paul L. Styles indicated that Negroes "have been the special target of anti-union campaigns which have reached such a pitch that the Board has held the atmosphere made free choice of collective bargaining representative impossible at the time." Mr. Labor's views will be presented next week.

Also on the program for the last week of the Institute are the problems of India, the South, housing, education and the press. On the faculty leading these discussions will be V. K. R. V. Rao of the United Nation's subcommission on India, W. W. Alexander, Ira De A. Reid, Frank Horne, George Schermore, Theodore Brameld and Percival Prattis, among others. Thurgood Marshall will close the Institute with a forecast of pending developments in civil rights and Dr. Johnson with a summary of findings presented at this summer's session.

SOCIOLOGIST CITES 'MUDDLE' ON RACE

Opening Fisk's Annual Institute, Dr. Johnson Says Many Rights Have Yet to Be Secured

SIGNIFICANT GAINS NOTED
Issues Not So Sacred, He States
in 'Mid-Century Estimate,' That They Cannot Be Challenged

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 26—

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University and internationally-known sociologist, declared today that the most important lesson to be drawn from the many conflicts on race relations in this country was that "the issues are not so dead or so sacred that they cannot be challenged."

Citing both failure and success of various movements to strengthen civil rights at the national and state levels, he warned that we were "still a greatly muddled people" at a time when our strength and security depended upon a common thread of national unity on democratic principles. But, he added, the real significance in each instance was that an effort at improvement was made.

Dr. Johnson, a United States delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, made his remarks in a "mid-century estimate" of race relations developments, which he delivered at the opening session of Fisk University's seventh annual Race Relations Institute.

The meeting is being attended by 200 students, consultants, lecturers, clinic leaders, and representatives of labor, industry, education and church administration from thirty-three states. There will be daily sessions until July 8.

Rights Yet to Be Secured
It is worth noting, Dr. Johnson said, that the term "race relations"

is giving way to the term "human relations" in the main currents of American thought and discussion. He said that this change developed because recent events had forced us to realize that "we are no longer talking to ourselves, but to the world, a large part of which has yet to be won over to us in friendship and confidence." In the human relations field, our

mate of opinion" in recent years, he held.

Feelings May Outdo Inventions

Minority groups are now living in big cities in larger numbers and often less conspicuously, because they are less restricted to one neighborhood by popular prejudices and official sanctions, Dr. Johnson declared. A research organization, he said, has reported that this particular improvement has released a potential of \$100,000,000 in cash and credit for the purchase of homes and living quarters.

To compete successfully with Communist leaders in the world struggle for the minds and loyalties of men, we must recognize the external compulsion of world opinion in regard to our racial improvement programs, Dr. Johnson said. He remarked that the new freedoms and nationalistic feelings of vast populations formerly under foreign rule might well be of greater importance than the technical and inventive marvels of this country.

Dr. Johnson deplored what he called "repulsive" tactics used to defeat Senator Frank P. Graham for renomination in the North Carolina Democratic primary election last Saturday, and also the use of "racial slurs" by some candidates in the South Carolina primary campaign, where voters will select a Governor and United States Senator on July 1.

Such actions, he said, point to a need for specific laws and adequate administrative machinery to assure day-to-day enforcement of civil rights.

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
FISK UNIVERSITY

Tensions Cause Race Prejudice, Author Says

Courier-Journal
Fisk Institute Told
Equality Possible
If Believed In

Wed. 6-28-50

Nashville, June 27 (AP)—Tensions due to the hurried American way of life are largely responsible for racial prejudices, a widely known author said today.

Margaret Halsey, author of "Color Blind," told the Seventh Annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University that "no real, valid progress can be made toward racial equality unless we feel that racial equality is a good thing in itself."

Miss Halsey, analyzing American race relations, said the "tensions of our hurried lives are dominating our personal and social relationships, of which race relations are a part."

She described America as a nation of business culture which has both advantages and disadvantages.

"The advantages," she said, "have been justly celebrated, but the disadvantages lying beneath the surface are harder to get at. But they are the real cause of that American unhappiness, unease, apprehension, and confusion which is so constantly complained of."

The aggression and competition of business have produced "potential freedom from drudgery" and at the same time the conflict of love, trust, and faith so basic to meaningful human relations, she said.

But people are reared from childhood on the Christian ethic of love instead of hostility, she said, adding that many young people "refuse to turn their backs on their childhood training."

Miss Halsey termed the people who feel responsible for other people's welfare as part of their social satisfaction "the affirmative side of American life."

Race Relations Institute Sets Sights On Changes

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Over one hundred community leaders and national authorities will gather over the weekend for the seventh of the Institutes of Race Relations which have been in annual session at Fisk University. This summer's Institute opens on Monday and will continue for two weeks, closing its deliberations on July 8.

Witnessing the dynamics of civil rights and human relations in terms of world-wide events, the Institute call underscores the great urgency "to our physical survival as a nation and to our internal soundness, that we know what we are about, that we know the difference between reality and fantasy, between knowledge and superstition, between honesty and hypocrisy." To meet this need, the two-week program is designed to get at the facts of race relations and to find more effective techniques for improving them.

The Institute's faculty comprises many of the country's prominent figures who make the headlines in education, science, religion, labor and management, journalism and literature, law, government and civic affairs: T. V. Smith, Margaret Halsey, Thurgood Marshall, Eduard C. Lindeman, Brigadier General Arthur G. Trudeau and John E. Ivey Jr., to mention only a few.

T. V. Smith is noted from coast-to-coast as a radio personality as well as for his contributions to American philosophical thought. A professor at the University of Chicago for some twenty-five years, he is a founder of such notable educational programs as the University's Round Table and the CBS "Invitation to Learning." At present professor of philosophy and citizenship at Syracuse University, Dr. Smith conducts several radio programs of his own: "Philosophers in Hades," "This Goodly Earth," and "Mantle of Imagination."

The popular author Margaret Halsey, whose witty, charming readers of "With Malice Toward Some" and "Some of My Best Friends Are Soldiers," will also highlight the Institute lectures. A humorist turned serious, Miss Halsey wrote "Color Blind," a "solution book" on Negro-white relations, from her wartime experience in an interracial canteen. She will round-out her own philosophy on the problem for the community leaders attending the Institute.

MARSHALL SLATED

The recent Supreme Court decisions on segregation will come under the scrutiny of Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel who argued these cases before the Court just a few weeks ago. Other legal interpretations on restrictive covenants and the whole subject of residential segregation will be delivered by Loren Miller, who established the basis for the Supreme Court's 1948 decision against covenants, and Will Maslow, counsel for the American Jewish Congress.

The name of Eduard C. Lindeman is practically synonymous with the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, where he has served as professor of social philosophy for the past twenty years. One of the country's leading social workers, Dr. Lindeman has been associated with national movements on adult education, rural life, child welfare, civil liberties and international relations. He has served as educational adviser to the British Army of Occupation in Germany, has recently returned from India where he was a visiting professor at the University of Delhi and is a present member of the National Committee sponsoring the forthcoming White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Brigadier General Arthur G. Trudeau and James C. Evans, Civilian Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, will present the "Advances in Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services." During the war, General Trudeau was Director of Military Training in the Army and, as such, was responsible for improving the utilization of Negro personnel. Tennessee-born Mr. Evans became racial relations advisor to the Secretary of Defense with the unification of the Armed Forces, in addition to his duties as assistant to the Secretary.

The director of the Southern Regional Education Plan, John E. Ivey, Jr., will lead the Institute

discussions on "American Education: Its Status and Prospects," together with Theodore Brameld, professor of education at New York University and recognized specialist on intercultural education.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT

Personnel managers and trade union leaders of note make up the Institute's labor-management panel. Among them are: Ralph Helstein, president of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO); Joseph W. Bird, Manager of the Special Recruiting Division for the Radio Corporation of America; George L. P. Weaver, Director of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; R. L. Greenman, Director of Personnel Relations for the General Cable Corporation; and Paul L. Styles, member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Other Institute lecturers include: V. K. R. V. Rao, member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Economic Problems in India; anthropologist-author of the recently published "On Being Human," F. Ashley Montagu; William E. McCormack, president of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches of America; Arthur Hertzberg, rabbi of Nashville's West End Synagogue; Frank S. Horne, Assistant to the Administrator of the U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency; Jesse O. Thomas, public relations consultant to the American Red Cross; George I. Sanchez, professor of Latin American Education at the University of Texas; and Hugh A. Brimm of the Social Service Commission for the Southern Baptist Convention.

In addition to lecturing, these specialists will serve as consultants in the various clinical workshops of the Institute. Here, they will give guidance to the community leaders enrolled on how to meet specific, local, every-day problems in intergroup relations.

The Institute will close on July 8 with a prediction on anticipated civil rights' developments by Thurgood Marshall and with a summary of findings by Charles S. Johnson, director of the Institute and president of Fisk University.

Citizens Seen As 'Majority' That Counts

NLRB Member Speaks At Fisk University Race Relation Parley

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 29. — (AP)—"There is only one majority that I know of, and that is American citizens," Paul L. Styles Thursday told a session of the seventh annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University.

Styles, member of the National Labor Relations Board, said "Everyone of us, regardless of the color of his skin, is a member of a minority. Or, more likely, several different minorities."

He traced the NLRB's actions in regard to discrimination by unions and employers.

"The war period and the war effort demonstrated spectacularly," he said, "the truth that a fundamental root of racial and minority discrimination is economic." Nashville's West End Synagogue, home of Frank S. Horne, Assistant to the Administrator of the U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, speed, new job opportunities and discrimination undoubtedly fell to the lowest level in our history.

"It is this fact which gives collecting bargaining such an important role in the establishment and maintenance of harmonious relations between races. "It has happened more than once that discrimination was put into its most real and terrifying effect at the bargaining table. It is at the bargaining table also that some of the greatest steps forward have been made."

"The real American way to do things is to sit down and talk the problem over fairly, freely, and conscientiously, and then to honestly seek a solution. "That is the essence of collective bargaining of the so-called American way."

And, Styles said, it is the sum total of the Golden Rule.

"The application of that rule

to the problems of racial relations in collective bargaining. George I. Sanchez, University of Texas professor and specialist in race relations, said that the result is the extension of democracy throughout our land. The institute, with 100 educators attending its two weeks of sessions, also heard addresses today by John Mason Brown,

Institute Asked If Minorities Set 'Sights High Enough'

Nashville, June 28 (AP) — A presidential edict is not enough to make a nonsegregation policy work in an industrial plant, a New York personnel director said today.

Speaking at the seventh annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University, R. L. Greenman, personnel director for the General Cable Corporation, said company employees must understand the firm's reasons for non-segregation.

Must Understand Reasons

"Where nonsegregation is involved," he said, "the people down the line must understand the reasons for the policy."

He added that his company had improved racial relations effectively through discussion groups which "thrashed out" racial problems with experts in the field.

Greenman said he wondered if the minority groups set their "sights high enough."

Prior to the 1950 college commencements, he said, his company sent letters to the leading Negro colleges notifying them that a certain number of graduates would be placed in jobs which might lead to management positions.

"The number of applicants was surprisingly small," he added, "Is this because our colleges are teaching a defeatist attitude?"

CIVIL-RIGHT LAWS HELD LAX IN NORTH

Maslow of Jewish Congress

Says Groups Fail to Realize Acts Are Not Self-Enforcing

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 28 — The enforcement of civil-rights laws in the Northern states at the present time is largely "a sorry spectacle," Will Maslow, general counsel of the American Jewish Congress, declared today.

The blame for this situation was largely to be attributed to the private civil-rights agencies that campaigned for such statutes but had failed to realize that laws were not self-enforcing and that "prodding" of Government agencies and commissions was con-

stantly required, Mr. Maslow added.

He spoke at the third session of the seventh annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University. The meeting is being attended by students, consultants, lecturers and representatives of labor, industry, education and church administration from thirty-three states.

"The civic agencies must realize that their role in the task of enforcing civil rights laws is as important as the government's," Mr. Maslow said. "It is their obligation to unceasingly promote an awareness of civil-rights laws, encourage the filing of complaints, institute test cases, and conduct and publicize diagnostic surveys."

Test on Laws Urged

"These agencies must themselves test the effectiveness of the laws for which they campaigned and not rely on over-optimistic descriptions of accomplishments in the promotional literature of law-enforcement commissions. And where the commissions are pinched by skimpy budgets, the agencies must campaign for adequate funds."

Mr. Maslow said it was "hopeful" to note that nineteen anti-discrimination and other civil-rights laws were enacted in twelve different states in 1949. Such progress, he said, indicated a genuine grass-roots movement to take the initiative in civil-rights measures "while Congress continues to juggle the same hot potato."

Many of the statutes, however, had failed to accomplish their purposes because the enforcement aspects had not been properly handled due to small staffs, inadequate budgets and dilatory tactics with too little general publicity, Mr. Maslow said.

He charged that the State Fair Employment Practices Laws in Indiana and Wisconsin were "counterfeit measures" from the enforcement viewpoint because a \$5,000 annual budget had been allocated in Wisconsin and a \$15,000 yearly budget in Indiana.

Similar fair-employment states such as New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts had been "disappointing" in the enforcement field because of a small number of complaints along with indications that many discriminatory cases were being adjusted without public hearings and with "paper promises" for future improvements, Mr. Maslow charged.

He said that the situation with respect to the Fair Educational Practice Acts in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts was "infinitely worse."

Dr. T. V. Smith, professor of philosophy and citizenship at Syracuse University, told the meeting that because no two persons were

ever fully equal in their talents it was essential that we should strive for an equality of opportunity in order to display our "true inequalities" rather than "fictitious inequalities" based on race, creed, class and family.

In this way, Dr. Smith said, all persons could develop their talents to the degree of which they were capable, and the feeling of frustration that resulted from being judged on false inequalities would be reduced.

Russell Greenman, director of personnel relations of the General Cable Corporation, speaking on "the role of management in the integration of minority groups," said that a policy of non-discriminatory employment in an industry was not enough in itself, but that it was essential that the policy be understood and implemented "down the line."

120 Leaders At Fisk For Discussions

Thirty States And 3 Foreign Nations Represented At Meet

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—One hundred and twenty community leaders and authorities in the field met on the Fisk University campus last week for the seventh of the annual Institutes of Race Relations held under the auspices of the American Missionary Association's race relations department and Fisk University.

Educators, scientists, social workers, government officials, representatives of management and labor, church leaders and artists — they come from 30 states and 3 foreign countries.

In his opening address, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the Institute and president of Fisk University, sounded the keynote to this Summer's two-week discussions and deliberations when he noted that race relations is no "separate and special phenomenon" but a reflection of "the many and complex elements that enter into problems of human relations."

THIS "HUMAN RELATIONS" approach was later given scientific validation by the anthropolo-

gist, M. F. Ashley Montagu, who reported that genetic evidence to date indicated "that all mankind draws its genes from a common gene pool," making inevitable the conclusion "that all living mankind constitutes a single species." Dr. Montagu recommended that the term "race" should be dropped from the vocabulary to "open the door to man's understanding."

In a paper read to the institute, the popular author, Margaret Halsey, analyzed the roots of America's minority problems. No real, valid progress can be made toward racial equality in the United States unless we feel that racial equality is a good thing in itself," she asserted.

That "difference is the essence of democracy" was stressed by both philosophers, Eduard C. Lindeman and T. V. Smith.

THE PRESIDENT of the board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches, the Rev. William E. McCormack, called the Institute's attention to the fact that "we have just about committed suicide," not only by our recent physical wars but "by a war of taboo and ostracism" in which "untold millions of people have been condemned to segregation and limitation of opportunity."

The arts as a medium for improving race relations came to the Institute in the person of John Mason Brown, editor and drama critic for the Saturday Review of Literature. Prejudice, he told the community leaders, "is a cataract" which "can only be removed by an operation."

Will Maslow, director of the Commission on Law and Social Action for the American Jewish Congress, introduced the legislative and legal panel of the Institute's program.

OTHER SPEAKERS included Oren Miller, Thurgood Marshall, Joseph W. Bird, of the Radio Corporation of America; R. L. Greenman, General Cable's personnel manager; Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Frank Horne, Will W. Alexander, V. K. R. V. Rao of the United Nations subcommittee on India and Paul L. Styles, member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. Marshall, head of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, closed the Institute with a forecast of pending developments on civil rights and Dr. Charles S. Johnson's summary of the findings presented at this session.

Race Relation Institute Open At Fisk U.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — One hundred and twenty community leaders and authorities gathered on the Fisk University campus this week for the seventh Annual Institute of Race Relations, held under the auspices of the American Missionary Association's Race Relations Department and Fisk University. Educators, scientists, social workers, government officials, representatives of management and labor, church leaders and artists came from 30 different states, north and south, and three foreign countries.

In his opening address, Dr. Johnson, director of the Institute and president of Fisk University, noted that race relation is no "separate and special phenomenon" but a reflection of "the many and complex elements that enter into problems of human relations associated with living working and worshipping together, being educated and carrying out together and in dignity the responsibilities of coming citizenship."

Tracing the tremendous strides that made in our national thinking and actions towards minorities in a "Mid-Century Estimate of Our American Democracy," he noted, nevertheless, that "we are still a greatly muddled people at a time when our strength and security depend upon a common thread of unity in our democratic principles." He said that "the sensitive areas where the fate of mankind may be decided are in Latin America, in Germany, the Slavic countries of Europe, among the dark-skinned people of Africa and South East Asia, and among the yellow-skinned people on the Asiatic mainland and the nearby islands." And these peoples, he observed, "are judging our peachments of democracy by our actual practices in relation to their own counterparts in the American population."

This "human relations" approach was later reiterated by the anthropologist, M. F. Ashley Montagu, who reported that genetic evidence to date indicated "that all mankind draws its genes from a common gene pool," making inevitable the conclusion "that all living mankind constitutes a single species." Dr. Montagu recommended that "the term 'race' should be dropped from the vocabulary" to "open the door to man's understanding."

Migrating Negro Faces Problems, Institute Told

Nashville, July 4 (AP) — The Negro migrating to the North faces difficult problems of adjustment, the city director of the Chicago Urban League said today. Frayser I. Lane, speaking at the seventh annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University, said the Negro moving from Southern states to the North has "done a terrific job of adjust-

Mrs. Roosevelt Wins Irving Geist Award

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The annual Irving Geist award for writings against discrimination will be presented to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. She was adjudged to have made the most distinguished contribution to inter-faith and inter-racial understanding in editorial material appearing in New York City newspapers through her columns in the New York World Telegram last year.

The Irving Geist Foundations awards committee judges awarded her the \$500 first prize, they announced, because through her column, "My Day," she revealed and contended against discrimination of all kinds.

The second prize of \$400 was won jointly by Ned Poston, the first Negro reporter employed on a daily paper in New York, and Oliver Pilat, both of the New York Post, for outstanding reporting of group frictions. A third prize of \$100 was awarded to Seymour Marks of the Long Island press.

The awards were established by Irving Geist, New York business man and philanthropist, in co-operation with the Newspaper guild of New York.

Race Relations Are Subject Of Police Book

Bids will be sought immediately for printing a new manual on race relations to be used by Louisville's rookie policemen.

This was decided yesterday during a meeting at which an advisory committee set up to draft the manual reported its work is complete. The manual is based on the widely used textbook, "The Police and Minority Groups," by David A. Lohman of the University of Chicago.

Institute Is Praised

The new manual will explain State and City laws and regulations concerning minority groups, particularly Negroes.

During the meeting in the office of Safety Director John Moreman, Dr. George Mitchell, Atlanta, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, praised the special attention given race relations by the Louisville police force.

He offered his council's help in the establishment of the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville. A joint project of the university and the police force, the institute will begin classes this fall.

Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll Receives Lovejoy Medal

CHICAGO, Ill.—A crowd of 2,000 saw Governor Alfred E. Driscoll (New Jersey's "bias busting" governor) become the first recipient of the Lovejoy Medal, an award made by the Grand Lodge of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks of the World.

The Lovejoy Medal is to be an annual award going to some person who has done much to advance the Negro. The presentation is made under the Civil Liberties Committee of the lodge, and the recipient is selected by a group of significant leaders of the country.

Governor Driscoll was selected as the person who did the most outstanding job in advancing Negroes in 1949 because as governor of the State of New Jersey he eliminated segregation in the State National Guard; wiped out jim crowd in the public schools; enacted a law against eviction; created a \$4,000,000 housing program for New Jersey, and, forced passage of a state liberal constitution as well as a strong FEPC in New Jersey with a state bureau (Division Against Discrimination to enforce the FEPC).

The award was made to Governor Driscoll during the civil liberties meeting of the Elks, here in the main auditorium of the DuSable High School by Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson. Wilson stated that it was important to bestow this honor upon Governor Driscoll as the first-century mark because of his contribution to the Negro.

"He is the present day Abe Lincoln, and in New Jersey, Governor Driscoll has finished the work which Lincoln began. He has lifted the Negro from second class citizenship, and done more for us than has any other single individual in our times. For this reason 500,000 Elks in the United States have bestowed this honor upon him," Wilson said.

Hobson Reynolds, Grand Commission of Civil Liberties of the Elks asserted:

"This man has done more than just that; he has without solicitations made the State of New Jersey the greatest democracy in the world."

Governor Driscoll declared that the medal had special significance to him owing to the fact that it was named for the great abolitionist, Lovejoy, who was the first person to shed blood in the fight for freedom of Negro slaves.

"I am vitally interested in one first class American citizenship," Governor Driscoll said in accepting the medal.

"In New Jersey," he added, "we have been trying to practice six days a week what we talk about on the seventh day. We are not born with prejudices; we acquire them in old age," Driscoll declared. Driscoll was not only the recipient of the Lovejoy Medal but he was also the principal speaker for the civil liberties meeting of the convention.

Other speakers for the civil liberties meeting were: Fred Koshler, director of public welfare in Illinois; W. Albert King, Jr., professor of law, University of Chicago and assistant Attorney General of Illinois; Mrs. Thorso Robinson, a grand directress of Elks Civil Liberties Committee; Mrs. Pearl Taylor, secretary of the Chicago Elks' Civil Liberties committee; Mrs. Emma Patterson, assistant grand directress of Civil Liberties and Nelson William, Illinois director of Civil Liberties.

Dixie College Sets *September 39* **Race Relations Tour**

ST. LOUIS—A southern priest, on the faculty of a university in the deep South, will visit five large metropolitan centers during this summer to talk on "A Christian Approach to Race Relations."

The Rev. Louis J. Twomey, S. J., regent of the law school of Loyola University's Institute of Industrial Relations, will return to the faculty of the Summer School of Catholic Action to teach at its five sessions which will be held in the following cities: St. Louis University, June 12 to 17; Gannon College, Erie, Pa., June 26 to July 1; Morrison Hotel, Chicago, July 3 to 8; Fordham University, New York, August 21 to 26; Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul, Minn., August 28 to Sept. 2.

The traveling summer school, now in its 20th year, was founded by the Rev. Daniel A. Lord, S. J., and is sponsored each year by the central office in St. Louis, Mo., of the Sodality of Our Lady. More than 100,000 have attended the sessions of the school in the 15 American cities in which it has been held and in Montreal, Canada.

It is shortsighted to consider the race problem a Southern problem. Father Twomey stated recently. "It is not primarily a southern problem nor even an American problem. It is a world problem." this observer said.

Experts Seek World Unity At Institute

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass. — Distinguished experts on foreign affairs and diplomats from all over the world will discuss problems of international relations at the third session of the Mount Holyoke Institute on the United Nations this summer.

The Institute, now in session, closes July 22, is designed to help busy men and women gain a better understanding of issues of world-wide importance, and of the functions of the UN.

One of the speakers of the first week, when the Point Four program will be considered, will be Nwanko Chukwuemeka, assistant professor of mechanical engineering at Howard University in Washington, D. C. Chukwuemeka, who spent his boyhood in Nigeria, will discuss "Needs for Technical Assistance: African Viewpoint" in a panel discussion. Chukwuemeka received an MA degree from the University of Illinois, and is technical adviser to two West African companies.

List Speakers

On the panel with Chukwuemeka will be Edward R. Dudley, American ambassador to Liberia. Dudley has served as assistant Attorney General for the state of New York, and as counsel to the governor of the Virgin Islands in 1945. He is the first American ambassador to Liberia and has held that position since March, 1949.

Owen Lattimore, head of the graduate school of international relations at Johns Hopkins University, will be among speakers of the second week. Problems of Germany and Japan will be treated at that time.

Emphasis during the third week of the Institute will be placed on regional forces in international relations. Edith S. Sampson, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Negro Women, will participate in a panel discussion of "A People's Democracy: Near East and Far East." Miss Sampson received the degree of Master of Law at Loyola University and is at present engaged in general law practice in Chicago. Brooks Emeny, president of the Foreign Policy Association, and Chester S. Williams, deputy public information adviser to the United States Mission to the United Nations, are among other members of the panel.

To Visit UN

Among other speakers of the third week will be Lester B. Pearson, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, who will appraise "The British Commonwealth as a Regional Force."

A visit to UN headquarters at Lake Success by members of the Institute is among the highlights of each week's proceedings. During the fourth week, Dr. Ralph Bunche, former UN mediator in Palestine, will address the delegates at Lake Success on "Mediation in Palestine—Role of Socialized Agencies."

Philip Jessup, U. S. ambassador-at-large, will conclude the 1950 session of the Institute, when he considers "U. S. Foreign Policy and the World Community" on July 21.

Thirty-two student assistants have been appointed to give assistance such as table-waiting, in return for scholarships to the Institute. Two students at Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., the Misses Anna Silvers and Catherine Rice, are among the student assistants. Both young women will be seniors next year. Miss Silvers, whose home is in St. Louis, Mo., is majoring in sociology. Miss Rice, a French major who resides in Plainfield, N. J., has been active in French, Spanish and German organizations at the college.

Miss Lois Seruby, who graduated from Wilberforce State College in Ohio this spring, is another student assistant. Miss Seruby, who plans to teach this fall, majored in social studies and was particularly interested in studying the UN. Her home is in Hopewell, New Jersey.

One of the members of the Institute will be Mrs. Dorothy Zeiger, professor of intercultural education at Wilberforce. Mrs. Zeiger also attended the two previous sessions of the Institute.

39 1950

Miami University's Achievement Award
Nat King Cole and his Trio

INTERRACIAL AWARD
FOR NAT COLE

Oxford, Ohio-After one of their most exciting dance and concerts here last week, Nat King Cole and his Trio were presented with the annual Miami University's Achievement Award.

Presented by student Nancy Compton, the plaque according to its own inscription was presented "To Nat King Cole and his Trio in recognition of their outstanding achievement in the musical field which has encouraged better interracial relations."

An annual award, it was born out of the inspiration of the Campus Interracial Club, Miami University. This is the first time that a trio has been so honored. The presentation took place Wednesday night when Nat and his group appeared at the Univ., under the auspices of the Student-Faculty Council..

On a few one night dances and concert stops, King and his trio are fresh out of St. Louis where they established a new box-office record at the Rivera Club, owned and operated by Jordan Chambers. Headed into Philadelphia, and a stand at the Earle Theatre, the group will hit Broadway in early May for a session at Bop City.

Courier
Sat. 4-29-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tenants Honor Plantation Owner in Sherard, Mississippi



A white carnation for his lapel is presented to J. Holmes Sherard, head of the 6,000-acre plantation bearing his name at Sherard, Miss., as a token of esteem of the plantation's colored tenants. Jean Jackson, 6, made the presentation as

her mother, Mrs. Ida Mae Jackson, who conceived the idea of the testimonial party, looked on. A voluntary tribute by six hundred Negroes there featured hymn singing and band music.

Death Mourned

White Delta Family Give Giant Party For Bosses

Honors Old Servant

GREENWOOD, Miss.—The death of Jimmie Cooley of Minter City, for a long number of years an employe of the J. S. Equens, was widely mourned by both colored and white residents of the Delta area. He worked for the family for more than twenty years.

Mr. Cooley died in the McLendon Medicial Clinic at Atlanta and was brought to this city for burial in mid-January. He is survived by his father, Will Cooley, a widow, and four children.

SUCCEEDED FATHER

The late Mr. Cooley succeeded his father, Will, in the employ of the prominent white family who was highly fond of him. Two members of the family, one living in York, chartered planes and flew into Minter City to attend the funeral of the trusted employe.

Besides members of the Equen family numerous relatives of the group attended from such widely scattered points as Schlater, Sunnyside, Glendora and Indianola, and Atlanta, Ga. From Atlanta came Dr. F. Earl McLendon of the clinic bearing his name, where Cooley was a chauffeur for the Equens.

Dr. McLendon spoke at the ceremonies for Cooley lauding the service of an employe who could win such devotion from the Equen family. The funeral was one of the most prominently attended in this city in recent years by both Negro and white persons.

600 Negro Tenant Farmers You Never Can Tell

Give Giant Party For Bosses

SHERARD, Miss., May 3—(AP)—Six hundred Negroes on a 6,000-acre Delta cotton plantation pitched a giant party for their bosses Sunday in one of Dixie's most unique shindigs.

The festivities were held on the Sherard plantation for the farm's owners, J. Holmes Sherard and his sister, Mrs. Mallie Sherard Rawles.

They took place at Mount Zion Baptist Church, one of the three trim Negro churches erected on the plantation for its 150 tenant families.

When Sherard, his wife and his sister arrived at the scene, they were greeted by the 32-piece Negro band of a high school at nearby Clarksdale.

Then there were Bible readings, band music, hymn singing, prayers, oratory and "testimonials" from many of the workers for their bosses. The Sherards and their party of friends were given reserved seats in the little church.

Sherard, president of the board of trustees of the Methodist Hospital at Memphis, Tenn., responded to the tributes:

"Why people cannot live and work together, treat each other fairly, iron out their differences and be happy while doing it, I just can't understand. Neither can I understand how character, morals and sense of honor can be legislated into a human being."

After the ceremonies, hot dogs and soda pop were spread on tables in the church yard.

Ida Mae Jackson, wife of Sherard's Negro cook, said she originated the party. She put it this way:

"We colored people here thought it was about time to do something to show our appreciation to Mr. Sherard and Mrs. Rawles for the many nice things they have done for us, so we worked up this meeting in their honor and invited them to come."

Aside from the three churches, Sherard and his sister also have built a 10-grade school—the Sherard High School—on the plantation.

The farm was established in 1874 by Sherard's father.

State Negroes Asked For Full Cooperation For Better Relations

CLEVELAND, Miss., May 10—(AP)—Mississippi's Delta Council—an organization of planters and businessmen in the rich cotton farming section of the state—is asking Negro leaders to cooperate in bettering race relations.

Since pre-Civil War days, Negroes have outnumbered whites in this fertile delta. The state constitution was specifically drawn to counter balance this Negro superiority in numbers.

At its 15th annual meeting on the campus of the Delta State Teachers College in Cleveland Tuesday, the Council adopted a resolution which said:

"We commend the attitude of Negro leaders as evidenced by their request for better law enforcement. Definite progress is being made in the development of opportunities for Negroes in Mississippi. We urge cooperation in maintain-

ing a harmonious, cooperative relationship between the races.

"We earnestly desire the Negroes of our state to realize that as they equip themselves through character and personal responsibility their cooperation will be invited and encouraged."

The resolution was one of a number proposed by Walter Silvers, retiring speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives and chairman of the Council's Resolution Committee.

New Officers Named

S. H. Coker of Yazoo City was elected Council president for the coming year, succeeding W. I. Garrard, Jr., of Indianola. B. F. Harbert of Robinsonville, J. R. Flautt of Swan Lake, J. M. Robershaw of Greenville and E. P. Peacock, Jr., of Clarksdale, were elected vice presidents. Conwell Sykes of Greenville will serve as

A NEWS DISPATCH last week informs us that an award for "outstanding contributions to public understanding of the American school" has been given to Major Frederick Sullens, editorial writer of the Jackson, Mississippi, Daily News.

The award was made by the Education Writers' Association and the reason for honoring Major Sullens was explained as follows: "Major Sullens was granted the award for an editorial urging more adequate educational opportunity for the Negro race. He pointed to the diversion to other purposes of funds which were to be expended for the improvement of Negro schools in Mississippi, and rebuked those responsible for turning the money into other channels."

While we are mindful of the fact that Major Sullens is no new Abraham Lincoln, we feel we must extend to him our heartiest congratulations. Anytime the Major feels impelled to do battle with the forces of evil in dear old Mississippi, he will find us in his corner. After all, he may get something done. You never can tell.

treasurer and B. E. Smith of Stoneville was re-elected secretary-manager.

In other resolutions, the Council renewed opposition to what it called labor abuses. It went on record again against jurisdictional strikes, secondary boycotts and mass picketing and the closed shop.

In his president's message, Garrard reported that new cotton acreage restrictions had not brought the widespread displacement of farm families predicted by outside observers.

He partially attributed the additional cattle, hog and sheep raising in the area to the Council's drive for diversification in farming.

Drive For Industry Lauded

He lauded the state's drive to attract industry but warned that "we should not wait on industrialization alone to solve our problems. With a balanced agriculture, industries will surely come to convert our raw materials into finished and partially finished products."

For Southern Action

The Race-Relations Committee of Delta Council, through conferences with Negro leaders in the Delta and by a study of the problems peculiar to an area with a preponderance of colored population, has found that many of Mississippi's Negro leaders are not in sympathy with outside intervention, pressure, and proposed coercive legislative action. They agree that the problems of the South must be and can be solved by the people of the South.

Of course, they want better schools, hospitals, and medical facilities, but they realize that it is beyond the immediate financial power of the area and state to correct these deficiencies. They also are assured that these problems are recognized and that remedial action will be taken and is being taken. Of this they have evidence in the Negro college soon to be erected near Itta Bena, in hospital facilities and clinics already completed or under construction, in new and improved colored school buildings and facilities throughout the area. They have faith in their white friends to give them the help that is needed, at the same time recognizing their own responsibility to help themselves.

Further evidence of this attitude among Southern Negroes may be seen in the following letter to members of the United States Senate, written by a Mississippi Negro educator, W. K. Lewis, President, Southern Leadership Institute, Meridian, Mississippi:

"My dear Senator: *Stonewall, Miss.*
"Hope the adjournment of Congress will allow you a little rest from the hard mental strain of tackling those highly controversial issues that harass the security of the nation. I know you should not be disturbed with unnecessary correspondence from clients, or ordinary citizens like myself, but recent information on matters that have priority on the congressional agenda for the next session provokes this letter.

"If there's anything we can do to help prevent the prolonged wrangle over domestic issues, that our next Congress might evolve a strong foreign policy, thus defeating Moscow, and defending world democracy, PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CALL ON US.

"President Truman, as well as every other red-blooded American knows ALL men resent pressure. The South is doing, and will do more toward a just and human solution of its domestic problems of interracial relationships if left to its own sense of education, fair play, and Christian discrimination, than we could ever hope to get done through pressure and legislation.

"Seventy-five percent of the Negro population of the United States is still concentrated in the South (and that of choice), and it is the opinion of an increasing number of Negroes that too much interference by 'outsiders' who know very little of the situation down here can only serve to retard the achievement of better human relationships. Frankly, intelligent southern Negroes would like to have our Congress get down to the business of tackling high taxes, bureaucracy, ideological penetration, stabilizing our national economy, and defending our country from foreign aggressors. We know that what affects the South affects the people of the South—White and Negro."

3,000 in demonstration at Carthage, Miss.—

Indians, Negroes, whites join to show they can live harmoniously in South

CARTHAGE, Miss., Oct. 20. (AP)—Three races—Indian, white and Negro—held hands in public here in a demonstration that they can live in harmony in the Deep South.

A crowd of more than 3,000 saw and took part yesterday in the nine-hour event, Leake County's third annual Tri-Racial Goodwill Festival. Conceived by a Presbyterian minister, it symbolizes this rural Mississippi county's 100-plus years of violence-free history.

Choctaw Indians stole the spotlight with their handcraft display and their native stickball game. Negroes swept away oratorical and musical honors. Whites took the lead in planning, financial arrangements and co-ordination.

The Rev. D. M. Mounger, originator of the idea, and chairman of the sponsoring committee, described it as a means of securing better understanding by the whites of their Indian and Negro neighbors.

"LOTS OF OUR TROUBLE is prejudice and lack of understanding," he said. "We are not bringing these races together for any political or economic reason, but for better understanding—call it Christian brotherhood."

Father Edmund Kollar, pastor, Holy Rosary Indian Mission at Philadelphia, Miss., struck the keynote in his invocation:

"Grant that even though many of us may have been drawn here by curiosity that you may elevate such curiosity to a love of all men. Help us to tear down in our minds and hearts any false barrier of race discrimination."

NO SEGREGATION was practiced at the Indian dances last night or in the exhibit hall.

A Negro educator, President J. R. Otis, of Alcorn College at Alcorn, Miss., praised the "community leadership which released energy to build up good race relations at the same time you provide other facilities to develop the people for more complete living. You are to be congratulated for living side by side and at the same time maintaining your dignity."

Indians, Whites, Negroes Gather For Race Festival

CARTHAGE, MISS., Oct. 19.—(AP)—Brass bands, costumed Indians, whites and Negroes

thronged the streets of this crossroads county seat here Thursday and heard Northerners invited down "to see the friendly relations between our three races."

The invitation was extended by Mayor Fred L. McMillan as the third annual Tri-racial Goodwill Festival opened with a parade through the business section centered about the courthouse square.

The festival was originated three years ago by the Rev. D. M. Younger, a Presbyterian minister. He sold his idea to civic leaders as a method of answering the more violent charges of racial oppression. Negro and Choctaw Indian leaders soon joined the movement.

"We especially invite our friends from the North to be with us," McMillan told the crowd. "We want them to observe the friendly relations that exist between our races."

Perhaps they might learn something of value in establishing better relations among the races in their respective localities.

Negro musical programs, an Indian stickball game, a Choctaw tribal dance and displays of Indian arts and crafts were staged.

THE FACES OF THREE RACES - EACH A CHAMPION



Representatives of three races are pictured in a pose symbolic of the atmosphere at the third annual Tri-Racial Festival held at Carthage Thursday. Left to right are Emmet York, chairman of the Choctaw Tribal Council; the Rev. D. M. Mounger, Presbyterian minister who originated the tri-racial program, and C. B. Murphy, superintendent of Harmony Vocational School in Leake county. (Photos by Jimmy Ward.)

It Happened in Mississippi - - -

Red Man Tops In Craftsmanship, Blacks Musically Inclined While Whites Supply Leadership For Tri-Racial Festivity

By JIMMY WARD
CARTHAGE - (Special) - Three races held hands here Thursday. Negroes, whites and Indians gathered here for an afternoon and evening of festivities to demonstrate publicly what they have practiced for over 100 years - living in harmony. Some 3,000 persons of the three races assembled for the third straight year in this Mid-Mississippi town for a program of "understanding." During the day the Indians stole the show on craftsman-

ship and sports; the Negroes cornered the market on oratory and music; the whites supplied the planning, leadership and encouragement. The Rev. D. M. Mounger, Presbyterian minister and originator of the tri-racial festival, said: "Lots of our trouble today is prejudice and lack of understanding." He explained the three races were not brought together for political, social or economic reasons but for "better understanding - call it Christian brotherhood." The program was held on the Carthage athletic field where Negroes gathered on the east side, whites sat on the west side and

Indians mingled with the whites and sat silently in their gay costumes along the hills overlooking the sports arena.

The crowd witnessed an Indian crafts and arts display of woven baskets and needlework in the gymnasium. They decorated the building with native boughs from multi-colored forests. The Indians staged a colorful stick ball game (a combination of ice hockey, football, tennis, basketball, LaCross and baseball). A Leake county team downed a visiting Neshoba team by the score of 7 to 4. The players wore gay yellow and red costumes. The Negroes sang spirituals and made speeches. There

BEEF STEW FOR BALL PLAYERS



While their braves played a strenuous game of stick ball on the football field, three Indian women cook stew in a black washpot behind the stadium. They are, left to right, Phella Tubby, Cellia Chitto and Laura Comby. It was a sidelight scene at the tri-racial festival in Carthage Thursday.

were singers from Tougaloo college, near Jackson, and a chorus from Conway school in Leake county.

The assembly heard Dr. J. R. Otis, president of Alcorn College behind the tri-racial gathering. He said "When people bestir themselves there is something that moves them."

Opening the festivities, Mayor Fred L. McMillian extended an invitation to "our northern friends to be here and see the friendly relations among the races."

A Catholic priest, Father Edmund Koller of Holy Rosary Indian Mission at Philadelphia, in the invocation prayed:

"Permit us never to forget the spiritual desire which draws so many of us together. Help us this day to tear down in our minds and hearts any false, satanically

cultivated barrier of race discrimination."

Dr. W. D. McCain, director of the state department of Archives and History, addressing the evening crowd gathered beneath the stadium lights reviewed Indian folklore and legend.

The Indians, who gave a tribal dance, danced into the night.

Mounger explained that in previous tri-racial programs they had displayed timidity. "They danced for over two hours this time," he said.

After the program Rev. Mounger said the first Festival was conducted with doubt. Some of the townspeople discouraged the idea, thinking there might be a racial disturbance. Since the first festival,

however, the citizens have gone all-out promoting the program, he reported.

Emmet York, chief of the tribal council, cited his race as

peace-loving. He said:

"If the country as a whole is anything like the Choctaws then there would be no fear of war."

Three citations, two of them issued to the people of Mississippi through Gov. Fielding L. Wright, were announced. The third went to Jefferson Military College.

The first citation was "For recognizing the great need to improve the Negro education program and the appropriation of \$4,000,000 for that purpose; the second also cited Mississippians for "manifesting emotional maturity as evidenced by the absence of brute disturbances over racial and political issues" during the visit of Henry L. Wallace to this state.

Jefferson college was cited for refusing a wealthy grant because the gift would have been accompanied by certain racial and religious discriminations by its students.

Assisting Rev. Mounser in arranging the program this year were George Keith, newspaperman, J. D. Langford, representing the Choctaw tribe, and C. E. Murphy, the Negro representative.

The crowd gathered here Thursday was in relative proportion to the county's population of 55 per cent whites, 30 per cent Negroes, and 15 per cent Indians.

Racial Friction Is Unknown In City of Jackson

The following letter on a much-discussed subject is self-explanatory:

November 14, 1950

Hon. Allen C. Thompson
Mayor, City of Jackson
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mayor Thompson:

Pursuant to our conversation today, you asked me to give you certain information with regard to the Negro race in the City of Jackson, and particularly with reference to its housing conditions, how the races get along together, the relation of the colored race with the police, the school and colleges provided for the Negroes, and business opportunities given to the Negroes.

It so happens that I have traveled a pretty good deal and have had chances to observe the relationship and opportunities of the Negro Race in other sections as well as in this section. I will discuss the matters in the order named above, and first I shall give you my observations with reference to housing conditions of the Negroes in the City of Jackson.

1. The housing conditions of the City of Jackson stand second to none. I am happy to say that we have as good city-service and sanitary equipment as the white race. There is no difference made be-

THREE RACES HOLD HANDS IN MISSISSIPPI



Three children, standing in baskets woven by Choctaw Indians in Leake county, hold hands at the tri-racial festival. Left to right are Patricia Ann Sockey, Indian; Jo Nera Mulholland, representing the white children, and Alma Jean McMillan, Negro.

tween the two races of this City on housing conditions. I am happy to say that in no part of the country where I have traveled have I found better housing or sanitary conditions for my Race than I have here in the City of Jackson.

2. With reference to the race relationships, I find that in Jackson the Races get along harmoniously together and work together for the common good. Rarely, if ever, is there any friction between the middle and upper class Negroes and the whites. The only trouble that ever occurs between these races is generally with the very low class members of my race. I am very happy to state, however, that with improved educational opportunities, more and more of my race are becoming educated and bettering their condition and also bettering their relationship with the whites. In our City when any of our race feel that they have a grievance, they can present their grievance to the Mayor and Board of Commissioners and be assured of a full and courteous hearing and be assured that if they are right in their objections the wrongs will speedily be remedied.

3. Treatment of Negroes by Police—It is my observation that the Police Officers of the City of Jackson and the Sheriff's office of Hinds County have given to the colored race uniformly fair and courteous treatment. There have, of course been times when we think that members of our race were unfairly treated but then there times when members of any race are unfairly treated by the police. When we

members of my race are treated fairly and courteously by all, and it is my opinion that they stand as well in this community as similar men in the white race.

I have never heard of a case of a member of my race in business being discriminated against because of his race. I personally know that they have equal opportunity with the whites in business in this City and in this section.

I trust that this letter has given you the information which you desire with reference to the relationships of the two Races in this city, and in this section. When I can be of further service, feel free to call on me.

Very truly yours,
Henry Carr.

have had any grievances with reference to Police treatment with members of our race and have reported these grievances to the Mayor and Commissioners, prompt and speedy investigations have been made and the necessary steps to correct these grievances have been taken.

4. Schools and colleges—Jackson has excellent schools and colleges for both races. These schools and colleges for the Negro race are adequate and are properly staffed. However, both the school buildings and curriculum are being constantly improved. At the present time, plans are under way to build several new school buildings for the Negroes, and when these are completed, our facilities will be at least as good as, if not better than those of the whole race. In many cases they will be better, as many of our schools will be new and many of the white schools are growing very old. We have two excellent colleges in the City of Jackson, and I consider that the courses offered by them are equal to the white colleges offered by our city.

5. Business opportunities—In Jackson there are a great many of my race who own their own business. Some of them have made tremendous success. Recently, one member of our race died here and he was one of the wealthiest men in the State of Mississippi. He was both a lawyer and a doctor, and I know of no white man who can claim this distinction. He was worth considerably over a million dollars. Lawyers, doctors, dentists, nurses, contractors, merchants and other

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS REPORTS

Mayor Darst received with "approval" last week, the report of his 1949 Council on Human Relations. It was inevitable that the Council's report would focus upon the Fairgrounds Park swimming pool incidents, since it was formed only a week after the June 21st violence.

The last paragraph of the Council's report, signed by C. B. Broussard, Acting Chairman, stated:

In a separate letter, specific recommendations are being made to the department of Public Welfare in connection with the use of public recreation facilities.

These specific recommendations were based upon the report on the Fairgrounds incidents, prepared by George W. Schermer, head of the Mayor's Interracial Committee of Detroit, and urged Director of Public Welfare, John J. O'Toole to operate City-owned recreational facilities on a non-segregation basis.

In reply to the Council's recommendations, Mr. O'Toole expressed his whole-hearted agreement but wisely recalled Schermer's broad approach which called for mobilization of religious, civic, business and labor groups as well as use of the school system to bring democratic principles to the whole community.

With such an approach to the disgraceful Fairgrounds Park problem, there is every reason to suppose that the city shall vindicate itself in the eyes of the nation. Indeed, should the citizenry rally to the support of the broad program outlined by Schermer and approved by city officials, there is some hope that St. Louis can show the way towards a more democratic way of life. In this sense, the Fairgrounds riots may accomplish some good at last.

Since the terms of all Council members expired on December 31, 1949, this report covers slightly less than six months of work. During that time the Council had to organize under the immediate pressure of the Fairgrounds violence, work out a short term and a strategic plan of action—all without adequate funds and no professional help.

In view of these limitations, the patently impressive accomplishments of the Council are enlarged twice again.

A bill now before the Board of Aldermen would establish the Council on a permanent basis and provide it with funds and professional personnel. We believe the city could not make a more profitable investment and therefore join with many citizens and groups in urging that the Board pass this bill as soon as possible.

Both Mayor Darst and his Council are well deserving of citations for distinguished service for their work on this first lap of a long road that must be traveled before St. Louis reaches a tolerable standard of civilized relations between races. However, it should not be forgotten that the wide awake citizen, in the final summing up, is the surest guarantor of progress towards a living democracy.

Human Relations Council Establishes Five Committees To Attempt Coverup Of Costly Mistakes In Race Relations

The St. Louis Council on Human Relations, which has been under fire for its headstrong and determined efforts to perpetuate segregation in the City of St. Louis, at its regular monthly meeting on Monday of this week, adopted a formidable list of standing committees whose duties, as outlined in a news release from the Council's chairman, Harry L. Simmons, are the antithesis of the Council's actions in the past few months. After a series of costly blunders in handling the delicate problem of race relations in St. Louis, the Council has set up five committees to try to eradicate its mistakes; one on Public Relations and Publicity, a Committee on Education, Committee on Economic Opportunity, Health and Recreation and Committee on Legislation and Law Enforcement.

It is interesting to note that seemingly the Council is belatedly anxious to establish good relations with the press, radio as well as various public and private agencies despite the fact that these same media and organizations have been most vociferous in their plea for the Mayor and the Council to act in the spirit of true Americanism—a plea that has fallen on deaf ears, specifically in the matter of recreation. Now the Council wants to "patch things up" and "sell" its vicious program of discrimination to the public.

According to the release from the Council the action of the Public Relations and Publicity Committee is, "Subject to the prior approval and direction of the Council." No doubt the presumptuous and tactless action of Edmund J. Radzuk, commissioner of the Council, several weeks ago, in writing and releasing a juvenile-like reply in answer to a plea for action in the Sherman Park case, is the basis for this new edict.

The Council's Committee on Education purports to concern itself

racial groups at play, etc." This sounds good and looks good—on paper—but the above duties are exactly what thousands of citizens, through more than two-score organizations, the press and hundreds of individuals have been trying to get the Council to do in regard to outdoor swimming pools, and recreation at Sherman Park. However, the Mayor and his Council have doggedly refused to heed the advice of these citizens or of the press. Willis, who has had her right arm in a cast since Wednesday and is enjoying writing on the board with her left hand. . . . to Ellen Sweets who broke her right leg Monday, and is looking forward to using crutches. Both of them had a bout with a bicycle they were keeping in motion. . . . to Blanche De France, again seriously ill in St. Joseph's Hospital, 69 West Exchange st., St. Paul, Minn. . . . to Alexander (Eckie) Stone, gravely injured in an auto accident two weeks ago, confined to Homer Phillips Hospital.

The Committee on Economic Opportunity (which includes housing) again insults St. Louisans by outlining its duties as, "the encouragement and promotion of new housing projects (government or private) for the benefit of minority groups," which is another way of saying that it will work to keep Negroes and whites separate in any new housing projects completed in the future.

Perhaps the biggest farce of the five newly-appointed committees is the Committee on Health and Recreation. This committee's duties will be, "the stimulation of public interest for adequate recreational centers, under proper supervision, without discrimination as to race and national origin in recognition of the community's stake in the character building facilities for groups of all ages; the encouragement of harmonious feeling among

BITS

Sitting, standing, in wheel chairs or however, the occupants of the children's ward at Homer Phillips Hospital were starry-eyed and tongue-tied as they watched and heard "Peg Leg" Bates, George Kirby and Ellen Kinchen. Bates and Kirby were two of the head-line attractions at the Y Circus and Ellen Kinchen represented local talent. The entertainment was sponsored by Alpha Nu Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa sorority. . . . The Junior Service League of Homer Phillips Hospital is having a benefit bridge at the YMCA Youth

Center on May 29. Funds raised will be used to further the volunteer activities of the League. . . . choro-band pageant to be presented The Help-A-Lot Club of Union Me-at Vashon High School Auditorium morial Church will have "Friendly" next Thursday, Friday and Saturday "Hours" from 4 to 7 on May 7, at day nights, May 11, 12, 13. 4468 Washington avenue. There will be a musical program and re-

Protests Increase Against Council's Segregation Action

ST. LOUIS—(MCPB)—A city-wide protest against the St. Louis Council on Human Relations' recommendation to continue segregation in public recreational facilities was made last week as representatives of more than twenty-eight groups voted to oppose the Mayor's acceptance of the proposal last week at Temple Israel.

Organizations represented at wide educational program during the meeting included the Urban League, American Association of Social Workers, Caroline Mission, Webster Groves Interracial Council, St. Louis Rabbinical Association, Social Planning Council, Planned Parenthood Association, St. Louis Council of Church Women, United Nations Women's Group and the St. Louis Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

FORM "ASSEMBLY"

The group voted to form a temporary organization called the "Greater St. Louis Assembly on Human Relations" and to hold an investigation in the council's actions. Daniel Stein of the YMHA was named chairman of the group.

In separate statements, issued later in the week, several other organizations protested the council and the Mayor's action including the Urban League, the Mound City Bar Association, and the St. Louis NAACP.

In a heated session held recently the fifteen-man Human Relations Council had voted 8-6 to recommend a continuation of the pattern of segregation in public recreational facilities and the Mayor has indicated he will accept these recommendations in spite of the protests.

BITTER STATEMENT

The NAACP statement, signed by a special committee on equal recreational facilities was unusually bitter, calling for the resignation from the council of the eight majority members who made the recommendation and "denouncing" them and the Mayor for accepting it.

Robert L. Witherspoon, president of the St. Louis Branch, declared the organization is prepared to take court action to prevent resumption of segregation in the swimming pools which were closed last summer following a racial disturbance.

Immediate steps toward a city-

the Council's activities and also Social Workers, the Social Plan- unanimously protested to the ning Council, the Committee on Mayor the Council's 8-6 decision. Racial Equality, the Caroline Mis- to junk the Schermer report. sion, Webster Groves Interracial

The St. Louis Federation of Council, Planned Parenthood As- Block Units charged "The Coun- sociation, Civil Rights Congress, cil has yielded to the forces of the St. Louis Association of Col- intolerance and bigotry . . . by ored Women's Clubs and the its recommendation." The block United Nations Women's Group.

units demanded that the Scher- NAACP to Fight mer report, which called for a The NAACP statement, over non-segregated recreational set- the signature of Robert L. With- up, be implemented. The blockerspoon, local Branch president units' protest was contained in a and the seven-member special letter to the Council, dated March committee on recreation facili- ties, spelled out step by step the

charged to Mayor Darst that the Council action, "... repudiates your declaration of principle against illegal discriminatory practices, made on June 28, 1949, and also repudiates the announced objectives of the 1949 and 1950 Councils.

Praise Six Councilmen

The NAACP singled out eight council members, including the chairman, Harry Simmons, for voting to continue segregation and also commended the minority six, who voted against abandoning the Schermer recommendation to integrate all recreational facilities.

The 'faithful six' were C. B. Broussard, vice-chairman, Niels C. Beck, Clarence T. Hunter, Mrs. Ethel Bowles, Mrs. E. V. Cowdry and Thomas A. Jefferson. The NAACP urged these members to remain on the Council to reflect the "progressive, enlightened and courageous..." elements of the community.

The majority of eight, which voted last week to maintain segregation in recreational facilities, except for two already interracial centers, were denounced and named by the NAACP as: Harry B. Simmons, chairman; Mrs. Morris Shenker, Harry E. Eisenkra- mer, Charles A. Schmidt, John J. Burns, George V. Cloyd, Mrs. George A. McAlpin and John J. Donegan. Two Council members were absent at the meeting.

Groups Join Forces

The widespread opposition to the Urban League and at least an official policy of segregation 26 other organizations, during the last few days. Mayor Joseph M. Darst was "denounced" by the NAACP for standing by the Council's recommendation to continue the unlawful policy of denying Negroes use of certain "public supported facilities," in a statement released by the NAACP.

Meeting at Temple Israel Tuesday night, 28 organizations formed a Greater St. Louis Assembly on Human Relations to ride herd on the Council's activities and also Social Workers, the Social Plan- ning Council, the Committee on Racial Equality, the Caroline Mis- sion, Webster Groves Interracial Council, Planned Parenthood As- sociation, Civil Rights Congress, the St. Louis Association of Col- ored Women's Clubs and the United Nations Women's Group.

"... observe his oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State and the charter and ordinance of the City..." and to "... faithfully discharge the duties of his office..." Thereby renouncing his stated inclination to give force and meaning to an unlawful policy, without "authority in either State law or City ordinance" and which implements, rather than destroys, limitations imposed by the destructive forces of discrimination."

28 Groups Together For Ouster Of Jim Crow Want Implementation Of Schermer Report

The Council on Human Relations, created to break Jim Crow in the City, was charged with conniving unlawfully to keep recreational facilities

segregated, by the NAACP, The Urban League and at least 26 other organizations, during the last few days. Mayor Joseph M. Darst was "denounced" by the NAACP for standing by the Council's recommendation to continue the unlawful policy of denying Negroes use of certain "public supported facilities," in a statement released by the NAACP.

Meeting at Temple Israel Tuesday night, 28 organizations formed a Greater St. Louis Assembly on Human Relations to ride herd on the Council's activities and also Social Workers, the Social Plan- ning Council, the Committee on Racial Equality, the Caroline Mis- sion, Webster Groves Interracial Council, Planned Parenthood As- sociation, Civil Rights Congress, the St. Louis Association of Col- ored Women's Clubs and the United Nations Women's Group.

Hostile Church Congregation Blocks Johnson's Appearance

Fisk Educator

Speaks At

Congregational

Church life in Memphis must still follow the hard un-Christian and un-democratic racial pattern of segregation so far as a large segment of the membership of Lindsey Memorial Presbyterian Church (white) is concerned. It was a faction of this church that successfully defied its liberal pastor, Dr. Raymond E. Rankins, by forcing a cancellation of the appearance at the edifice of the noted educator, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, Tuesday night of this week.

Brought to Memphis by the Memphis Community Relations Committee, Dr. Johnson, world-famous as a sociologist, and author, filled his scheduled engagement instead in the Second Congregational Church where approximately four hundred people of both races were present.

Withdrawal of the lecture from Lindsey Memorial Presbyterian Church was done by the Memphis Community Relations Committee in order to spare the victimized pastor of the church the embarrassment of cancelling an invitation which he had extended "in good faith." His church board had voted 6 to 4 to permit the eminent educator, but the closeness of the vote coupled with an active agitation to take reprisals against Dr. Rankins for presuming to bring a Negro before his congregation promoted the Memphis Community Relations Committee to take whatever steps necessary to alleviate a delicate situation.

Dr. Rankins is one of the most liberal and open-minded ministers we have in Memphis, one spokesman said. "We just cannot afford to have all of our best men of this category sacrificed."

The Memphis World was informed that several leaders opposing the pastor got on the telephone to make a general alarm of what was

about to happen regarding the World Council of Churches in appearance of Dr. Johnson. It was Amsterdam, Holland. He spoke on this type of agitation that stirred Tuesday night on "India and the issue, and pointed to threaten America—A Cultural View" and his ing talk of asking a pastor for opinions were formed during his his resignation recent trip to New Delhi, India.

The matter may still flare up again as the board has in hand a petition, drawn up by a lawyer asking for Dr. Rankins' resignation. The petition was tabled for a six-month period.

In the meantime, however, the Memphis Community Relations Committee, headed by Prof. Fredercik Binford, chairman made last minute changes to hold the meeting at Congregational Church. The communication notifying the change of the meeting, was carefully worded in order not to project the bitter issue beyond the membership of Lindsey Memorial Presbyterian Church. It read as follows:

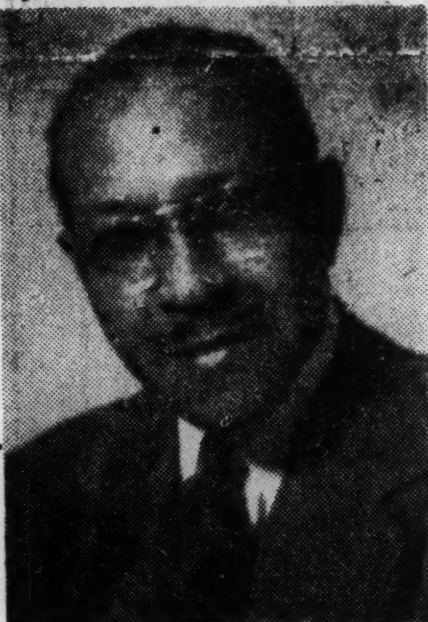
"The Memphis Community Relations Committee is appreciative of the invitation extended by the board of Lindsey Memorial Presbyterian Church to hold its March meeting in their building. Owing, however, to the objections of several members of the church, which might result in disharmony with in it, the Committee believes that some of the audience might not feel welcome there and have decided to change the place of our scheduled meeting."

"The Committee regrets the necessity of changing the place of meeting, particularly at so late a date." The attitude of the membership of Lindsey Memorial Presbyterian Church is a direct paradox to the Memphis Urban League's Public Relation Program which recently cited four white Memphians for their efforts to foster better relations between the races.

The first Negro President of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., Dr. Johnson is an internationally known sociologist and educator and was invited by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to come to Japan and serve on the Education Commission which organized an Education Program for Japanese children.

He was delegated to the first session of UNECO in Paris and was also delegated to the Assembly

Speaker For MCRC



DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON

The noted sociologist and authority on Negro and national affairs and president of Fisk University, Nashville, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, will address the March meeting of the Memphis Community Relations Committee at Lindsey Memorial Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, March 14 at 8 p.m.

Dr. Johnson, who last year was a delegate to the Conference on Indian-American Relations in New Delhi, India, will speak on the subject, "India and America—A Cultural View." The general public has been invited to attend and hear from his personal experiences.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Conference, Dr. Johnson is the author of nearly a score of books in the field of sociology and race relations. He has been named to various commissions and advisory groups by President Hoover, Roosevelt and Truman, and in 1930 served on a League of Nations Commission to investigate slavery in Liberia.

A Program for Better Race Relations

Boards of Education throughout the United States should take a more active role in developing better human relations among their racial and religious groups, a report issued last week by the New York Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews recommends. The report suggests the creation of human relations centers and the training of school and community leaders to reduce intergroup tensions.

Last summer the National Conference conducted an experiment in intergroup living, during which young people of various racial, religious and ethnic backgrounds lived together harmoniously. Two groups of fifty college-age and high school students, representing churches, synagogues, youth and school organizations, participated in a special program to study the causes of prejudice and discrimination.

Dignity of the Individual

Evaluating the results of the interfaith project, David E. Traub, its director, reported that each of the students had the opportunity to observe the religious services and practices of the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faiths, and to participate in discussions led by clergymen. No attempt was made to "water down" the differences existing among the different groups. The experiment was described as "highly successful" by Mr. Traub, who is also director of community relations of the New York Region of the National Conference.

The report recommends that educational institutions and authors of textbooks place more stress on the dignity of the individual. This can be done, it observes, by making a conscious effort to eliminate group stereotypes and descriptions such as "Irish Dutch," "canny Scotch" or "musical Negro."

According to Mr. Traub, the students generally agreed that segregation based on race, creed or color was the greatest single obstacle to good intergroup relations. They urged the establishment of youth councils representing all groups on a neighborhood level.

"Guide" Is Adopted

This "guide for promoting desirable human relations" was adopted by the students:

(1) "Examine your own prejudices and correct the deficiencies of conduct, habit and thought."

(2) "Avoid derogatory terms and

group stereotypes."

(3) "A guiding principle—human beings are more alike than they are different."

(4) "Examine the real causes for a group's or an individual's course of action."

This experiment in intergroup living, said Mr. Traub, is valuable for the development of democratic programs in schools and colleges. Probably its outstanding contribution, he observed, is the demonstration that "young people of various racial, religious and ethnic backgrounds can live together harmoniously as a homogeneous group."

B. F.

Court Draws a Lesson of Racial Harmony As Negro Offers to Pay Antagonist's Fine

THE ACTING MAYOR AND HIS UNITY COMMITTEE

For a while yesterday morning as he sat on his bench in Mid-Manhattan Court Magistrate Frederick L. Strong was incredulous. Then he leaned forward and said: "This is a wonderful story. It's a fine lesson in race relationships for all of us."

The story began at 5:30 A. M. at Forty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue when a cab driven by Joseph Masiello of 462 West Forty-second Street, crashed into the rear end of a car driven by a Negro, William Byrd, of 270 Ninth Avenue.

There was no serious damage but Mr. Byrd offered to exchange driving credentials with Mr. Masiello. Mr. Masiello refused and became abusive. When Patrolman John J. Walsh of the Sixteenth Precinct came along Masiello continued his boisterous behaviour and he was booked on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Appearing before Magistrate Strong later in the morning, Mr. Masiello pleaded guilty, saying: "I guess I was wrong. But I'm a good family man. I have a wife and four kids at home."

"Be more careful in the future," said Magistrate Strong. "Ten dollars or three days."

Mr. Masiello appeared shaken. "I don't have the money," he said. "I'll have to go to jail."

Then Mr. Byrd stepped forward. He handed Mr. Masiello a twenty-dollar bill with which to pay the fine.

"Say, you don't have to do that," the Magistrate interposed. "He'll raise the money some way."

"I want to do it, Judge," said Mr. Byrd.

"If you feel that way about it, I'll suspend sentence," said Magistrate Strong. "I certainly don't want it to cost you any money." He then made his remarks about the lesson in race relationships.

The two men shook hands warmly and left the courtroom arm in arm. Mr. Masiello kept saying over and over again: "Hey, you're a swell fellow! Hey, you're an all-right guy!"



Vincent R. Impellitteri at City Hall with Maj. Benjamin H. Namm, left, chairman of the Finance Committee; Mrs. Edith Alexander, executive director, and former Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander, chairman.

Acting Mayor Impellitteri praised the Mayor's Committee on Unity yesterday for having made real steps in recommending and supporting legislation to eliminate discrimination of any type and description from the face of the city.

At a brief meeting in his office, he told three committee officials that he planned to continue the agency. It was set up by former Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in 1944 to handle race relations problems.

"This important group has fought segregation because it divides our people into hostile camps; because it deprives our youth of the opportunity to know each other, and because segregation is the antithesis of unity in our city and nation," Mr. Impellitteri said.

Present at the meeting were Arthur W. Wallander, chairman; Mrs. Edith M. Alexander, executive director, and Maj. Benjamin Namm, finance committee chairman.

32 White Firms Honor Tan Baby

1-14-50
CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Democracy got off to a fine start here in 1950. *Baltimore*

For the first time since the good-will practice started, white merchants—32 this year—presented an assortment of gifts to a colored baby and his parents for winning the annual stork race on Jan. 1.

Lily-White Rule Ended

The honors went to Gregory Sylvester Herron and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Herron of 212 N. Summit Ave.

Gregory was born at 2:45 a.m. on New Year's Day at the Good Samaritan Hospital.

Heretofore the merchants' advertisements in The Charlotte Observer stated specifically that the gifts would go to the first "white" baby only.

American
Merchants and Gifts

Gifts to the baby:

A baby set, Carolina Cut Rate Drug Store; a sterling silver spoon, Nelson Page, Inc., jewelers and silversmiths; sterling silver baby cup, Fields Jewelers; pair of learn-to-walk shoes, O.K. Shoe Store; a \$6.50 nursery chair, Mincey's Furniture Co.; a Target Brownie camera, Van Ness camera supplies.

1-14-50
Hand-made embroidered infant dress, imported from Luzon, Philippine Islands, Children's Shop; aluminum bottle warmer, Providence Center Hardware Co.; baby thermometer, Sterling Drug Store; a 1847 Rogers silver cup, Coon and Coffey, jewelers; ring Kay Jewelers; combination baby bottle warmer and vaporizer, Niven Drug Company;

Credit for \$10 in infant's wear, Harris Hart Clothing Co.; all hand-made Philippine infant gown, Jack 'N Jill Shop; hand-made silk sacque, Kiddie Corner; a shag rug for baby's room, Piedmont Floor Covering Co.; \$5.00 worth of cleaning and laundry service, Hart's, cleaners and dyers;

Baby book, Baptist Book Store; pepperell crib blanket, Martin's Department Store; pair of shoes, Lebo Shoe Store; Bible picture "ABC" book, Bible Books Store; baby locket and chain, Neiman Jewelers; \$17.95 chest of drawers, Lowder Furniture Company; record book, Kale-Lawing Company; \$2.00 gift certificate, Sterchi's jewelry department.

Gifts to Parents

Gifts to baby's mother: Westbend sterilizer, Eckerd's Drug Store; one free shampoo, finger wave and manicure, DeLaney's Beauty Salon; China set, Carolina China Market; Mirro Bun warmer, Southern Hardware Company; basket of flowers, Roseland Floral Co.; playtex nursery set, Liggett-Rexall Drugs.

The parents of the baby were offered "all the fish you can eat" by Fisherman's Net, a seafood firm.

One World Ensemble

Inter-racial, Inter-cultural and Inter-faith Vocal Group

**Inter-Racial
Ensembles Sings
At Shaw Univ.**

RALEIGH, N. C. — The One World Ensemble, an inter-racial, inter-cultural, and inter-faith vocal group, will be presented in Shaw University's Fourth Annual Community Concert Thursday night Nov. 10, at Raleigh Memorial Auditorium. As expressed by the Manager, Mr. Dick Campbell, democracy is truly evidenced in this group. An assimilation of races will be heard—English, Negro, Korean and Jewish.

The steering and promotion committee for the concert, held its initial meeting Monday afternoon, Oct. 9. Dean Strassner, chairman of the University Interim Committee, in his opening remarks at the meeting, emphasized that Shaw and its many supporters are fortunate to have the opportunity to present and enjoy such high quality musicians.

Even Dixie Doesn't Get Excited When They Sing Together

The United Nations' world-wide ensemble has nothing on the One World Ensemble, an interracial vocal group, as far as the co-operation of races is concerned. Here the One World Ensemble has just concluded a successful tour of the South, where no one seemed to get excited at all about a handsome young colored tenor singing love duets with a beautiful white girl. In fact, they rather liked it and said so in several instances.

Left to right: Sherman Frank, Jewish pianist; Lucille Lewis, American contralto; Howard Roberts, American tenor; Cha Kyung Kim, South Korean soprano, and Burton Cornwall, English basso.

Colored Tenor, White Contralto Sing Sweet Love Duets Together

NEW YORK—The One World Ensemble, a highly successful interracial vocal concert group, climaxed a successful three weeks' Southern tour Sunday, Nov. 12. The group received unstinted praise from daily music critics wherever they appeared and no one seemed to get excited at all down south about a handsome young colored American tenor singing love duets with a beautiful white American girl.

In fact, they rather liked it and said so.

So. Korean A Novelty

The novelty of the Ensemble, however, turned out to be a petite and pretty South Korean soprano who completely captured the hearts

of the audience wherever they appeared.

She sang several Korean folk songs in native costume and participated, of course, in the group selections.

Concerts were given in Richmond, Va., Knoxville, Tenn., and Bluefield, W. Va., under auspices of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, AKA and Zeta sororities respectively, and also several colleges, including Livingstone, Johnson C Smith, Bennett and Shaw.



THE ONE WORLD ENSEMBLE

One World Ensemble Wins In Dixie

NEW YORK — The One World Ensemble, a highly successful interracial vocal concert group has climaxed a sensational successful three weeks' Southern tour. The group received unstinted praise from daily music critics wherever they appeared and no one seemed to get excited at all down south about a handsome young Negro tenor singing love duets with a beautiful white girl. In fact, they rather liked it and said so in several instances.

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Left to right above; Sherman Frank, pianist; Howard Rberts, tenor; Cha Kyung Kim, soprano; Lucille Lewis, contralto; and Burton Cornwall, basso.

Men Who Advance Human Rights

Afro American Sat. 3-11-50 Baltimore Md.



3-8-50
PHILADELPHIA FELLOWSHIP COMMISSION AWARDS—The Philadelphia Fellowship Commission last night climaxed its 1950 membership enrollment by staging a Testimonial Dinner at which citations of merit were made to several men for their efforts to “advance and safeguard the rights of all human beings.” Left to Right: The Hon. Alfred E. Driscoll, Governor of New Jersey; Dr. Abram L. Sachar President of Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Director of Trusteeship Division of the U.N.; Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, Senator from Minnesota; Dr. Edward J. Sparling, President of Roosevelt College, Chicago, as they Admire the Awards. —(INS)

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A LESSON FROM WILLIAM PENN IN GOOD FELLOWSHIP

Stanley Chambers, of the Fellowship House, shown with four little friends at City Hall yesterday when, dressed as William Penn, he spoke to children on brotherly love. The children are (left to right) Janie Frank, of Yeadon; Christopher Uyebara, of Kendron Park; Patsy Frank, a sister of Janie, and Susan Bullock, of 5425 Girard ave.

Race Relations Sunday Planned At Florala

Admission
Special To The Advertiser
FLORALA, ALA., Feb. 10—At the Florala Methodist Church, Race Relations Sunday will be observed at the morning worship hour Sunday, Feb. 12.

The sermon subject will be "Love Is Boundless." A special offering will be taken for Paine College, Augusta, Ga., a Negro Methodist school whose purpose is to train Negro youth to become leaders of their own race.

The Sunday evening sermon subject, at 7 p.m., will be "Marriage Is A Family Affair." The usual Adult Study period will be at 6 p.m. The Intermediate and Youth Fellowships will also meet at 6 p.m.

The Youth Sub-district meeting will be held at the First Methodist Church in DeFuniak Springs, Fla., next Tuesday evening.

"Race Relations Day" Marked By Methodists

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Thousands of Methodist churches throughout the nation observed Race Relations Day on Sunday.

The churches, both white and colored, held special services and received offerings to aid in the support of 14 Negro institutions that are related to the Methodist Church through its General Board of Education.

Race Relations Day is designed to promote understanding, good will and better human relationships among people of all races.

The 14 institutions which will share in the receipts of Race Relations Day offerings are: Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.; Dillard University, New Orleans, La.; Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.; Morgan Christian Center, Baltimore, Md.; Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tenn.; Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.; Samuel Houston College, Austin, Tex., and Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.

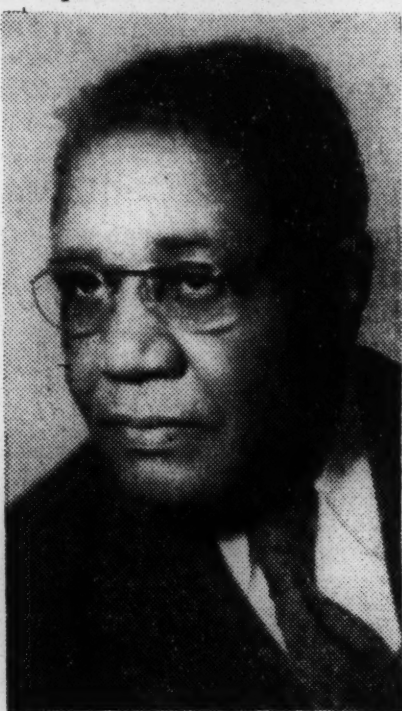
Race Relations Sunday Will Be Observed Here

Bishop Walls Will Preach
at Fellowship Service
at St. John's Tomorrow

Race Relations Sunday, which occurs this year on Lincoln's birthday, will be celebrated tomorrow in Protestant churches throughout the nation. Under the joint sponsorship of the Interracial Fellowship of Greater New York and the Protestant Council of the City of New York, the seventh annual City-wide Fellowship Service for All Peoples will be held at 4 p. m. tomorrow in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The principal speaker at the service will be the Rev. Dr. William J. Walls, of New York and Chi-cago, Bishop of the Second Epis-

To Speak on Race Relations



Bishop William J. Walls
Bishop of the A. M. E. (African Methodist Episcopal) Zion Church, one of the largest Negro religious bodies in the world. Bishop Walls' topic will be "The Age of Brotherhood." A feature of this service will be the first presentation of the anthem, "A Prayer for Brotherhood," with words written by the Rev. Ralph E. Rowse, executive director of the Interracial Fellowship, and with music composed by Harold Aks, director of the Interracial Choir of 125 voices.

Four Bishops Visiting Here

Four visiting bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be guest preachers here at tomorrow morning's church services. The Right Rev. J. I. Blair Larued, of Geneva, Switzerland, Bishop of American Churches in Europe, will preach at 11 o'clock at St. James' Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. At the same hour, the Right Rev. Karl Morgan Block, of San Francisco, Bishop of California, will preach at St. Bartholomew's Church, Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and the Right Rev. Lewis Bliss Whitte-

more, of Grand Rapids, Bishop of Western Michigan, will preach at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall Street. The Right Rev. Reginald Mallett, of South Bend, Bishop of Northern Indiana, will pontificate at 10:30 a. m. at St. Ignatius' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, at the service marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of this church.

Methodists Aid Negro Schools

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Thousands of Methodist churches throughout the nation observed Race Relations Sunday on February 12th as an aid to promoting understanding, goodwill, and better human relationships among the people of all races.

Methodist congregations, both white and Negro, held special services and received special offerings to aid in the support of the fourteen Negro institutions related to The Methodist Church through its General Board of Education, whose headquarters are located in Nashville.

Such offerings have afforded these schools more than one million dollars since 1911, according to Dr. Matthew S. Gage, secretary of the Department of Educational Institutions for Negroes of the Board of Education, and have helped provide better facilities, adequate equipment and higher standards of accreditation for the schools. Observance of Race Relations Sunday and the offering for Negro schools are authorized by the General Conference of The Methodist Church.

The fourteen schools are:

Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, NC Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Clark College, Atlanta; Meharry Medical College, Nashville; Morgan Christian Center, Baltimore; Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tennessee; Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.; Dillard University, New Orleans; Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta; Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas, and Wiley College, Marshall, Texas.

AT CITY-WIDE INTERDENOMINATIONAL SERVICE YESTERDAY



During the procession in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. At the end is Bishop Charles K. Gribben.

5,000 in St. John's Cathedral Hear Plea

For Fellowship at Interracial Service

If the United States wants to begining and end of the service, make a new man. By letting itself "lead the world to salvation" it Canon Edward N. West, cathedral become the agent of separation and can only do so "with a moral ex-sacrist, officiated. aloofness, it has failed so far. ample and not with mere dollars. Others taking part were the Rev. "Our corrupted message fails to not with bombs," Bishop William Dr. Jesse William Stitt of the Vil-arrest the heedless, downward J. Walls of the Second Episcopallage Presbyterian Church, presi-rush of nations. District of the African Methodist dent of the Manhattan Division of "Democracy emphasizes free-Episcopal Zion Church declared at the Protestant Council, and the dom, and communism emphasizes an interracial service at the Cathe-Rev. Dr. Charles Y. Trigg, presi-justice. Both are false promises if dral of St. John the Divine yester-dent of the fellowship. not fulfilled by brotherly love. day afternoon. The fellowship choir of a hun-Trapped within barriers of race,

The devotions were conducted under the auspices of the Interracial Fellowship, an affiliate of the Protestant Council of the City of New York. Bishop Charles K. Gilbert of the New York Protestant Episcopal Diocese, who invited the fellowship to conduct its annual race relations service in the cathedral for the fifth consecutive year, presided and gave the benediction. The attendance was 5,000. A procession in which 350 worshippers participated extended the full length of the cathedral at the day afternoon.



Americans Abroad— In Stockholm, Sweden, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, right, chats with Josh White, renowned American folk singer, center, and Mrs. Else Kleen, wife of Social Minister Gustaf Moller. The popular Josh White is giving concerts in Stockholm, met the two ladies at the U. S. Embassy there. —INP

Fight for Democracy Wins Gold Medal for Mrs. F.D.R.

NEW YORK (ANP)—A gold medal award for "her services to the underprivileged of the world," was bestowed upon Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt by the Williamsburgh Settlement of Brooklyn at its annual dinner in Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, here, Sunday night.

The award was presented by Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, former congresswoman from Connecticut, who was also one of the principal speakers at the dinner. In giving the award to Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Luce said:

"If Mrs. Roosevelt has done nothing else, if indeed all else she has ever done had been ill-done, her fight to help the colored people will earn her a glorious place among the heroines of democracy."

World's Best Loved

She pictured Mrs. Roosevelt as "the best-loved woman in the world today" and added:

"Mrs. Roosevelt has done more good deeds on a bigger scale, for a longer time, than any woman who ever appeared on the public scene. No woman has ever so comforted the distressed—or so distressed the comfortable."

She said that Mrs. Roosevelt had done more to break down racial discriminations than any woman in history—"certainly not the bitterest foe of her political party or of her personal ideologies can deny that, since Abraham Lincoln, no one has done more to lift the hearts and raise the heads of the colored people."

First Woman Recipient

Mrs. Roosevelt is the first woman to receive the award. Other recipients include Sen. Herbert H.

My Day—*Post-Herald Wed. 5-17-50* Further Gains Needed For Human Rights

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, MONDAY—My television show yesterday was done by the four officers of the Human Rights Commission and two members of non-governmental agencies. The latter and some members of the Human Rights Commission itself feel that the first covenant to the Declaration of Human Rights does no go far enough.

When the show was over, I realized by the questions several people asked me that all of us had taken too much for granted. People still do not know why the United Nations has thought it important to have a Human Rights Commission, nor what in terms of daily life this commission's work means.

The commission is really a continuation of efforts that human beings have made for centuries in the hope of doing away with some of the wrongs and injustices that have bedeviled them.

In the first Declaration of Human Rights certain standards were set up and aspiration voiced. But that document did not force any country to change its laws. It had great moral weight, but there our obligations ended. No effort, therefore, was made to give this document a way of enforcement.

Also appearing on the program were Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the UN Department of Trusteeship, Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and stage and television stars. Toastmaster was Supreme Court Justice George J. Beldock.

More than 1,200 persons attended the dinner.

It was to inspire people to achieve certain standards of day-by-day behavior, but only our sciences would push us to live up to it. We are now gradually translating into a first covenant some of these rights and principles. We are also including in the covenant the first steps by which an attempt is made to oblige states that do not live up to their undertakings to mend their ways.

If the covenant is ratified, every state that ratifies must see that there is complete freedom of conscience and religion and that the practice and teaching of religion are not interfered with. Everyone, according to the covenant, can move around with freedom in his own country and leave his country and return to it.

That does not mean, however, that you can start for Europe without a passport or your vaccination certificate of other papers, and return. But it does mean that if you



MRS. ROOSEVELT made for centuries in the hope of doing away with some of the wrongs and injustices that have bedeviled them.



James - Dispatch June 6-20-50 —AP Wirephoto.
DANISH WELCOME FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT — Mrs. Eugenie Anderson (left, foreground) United States ambassador to Denmark, meets Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on the latter's arrival at Copenhagen's Karstrup Airport last Thursday. Also at the airport were Josh White (left, light suit), American ballad singer, and Danish Foreign Minister Gustav Rasmussen (partly hidden behind Mrs. Roosevelt). The widow of the late President is touring Scandinavia after unveiling a statue of her husband at Oslo. Last night she was received by Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard in The Netherlands.

World View Of Race Urged At Race Relations Seminar

Leaders From 30

States, 3 Foreign

Countries At Fisk

NASHVILLE, Tennessee —(SNS)

One hundred and twenty community leaders and authorities in the field have been gathering on the Fisk University campus this week for the seventh of the Annual Institutes of Race Relations, held under the auspices of the American Missionary Association's Race Relations Department and Fisk University. Educators, scientists, social workers, government officials, representatives of management and labor, church leaders, artists—some from 30 different states, north and south, and 3 foreign countries.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the Institute and president of Fisk University, sounded the keynote to this summer's two-week deliberations when he noted that race relations is no "separate and special phenomenon" but a reflection of "the many and complex elements that enter into problems of human relations associated with living, working and worshipping together, being educated and carrying out with dignity the responsibilities of common citizenship."

This "human relations" approach was later given scientific validation by the anthropologist M. F. Ashley Montagu, who reported that genetic evidence to date indicated "that all mankind draws its genes from a common gene pool," making inevitable the conclusion "that all living mankind constitutes a single species." Dr. Montagu recommended that "the term 'race' should be dropped from the vocabulary" to "open the door to man's understanding."

In a paper read to the Institute, the popular author Margaret Halsey analysed the roots of America's minority problems. She called on "us to look homeward"—not toward our foreign policy but into our democratic, Judeo-Christian tradition for the causes and cures of discrimination. "No real, valid progress can be made toward racial equality in

the United States unless we feel that racial equality is a good thing in itself," she emphasized.

That "difference is the essence of democracy" was stressed by both philosophers Edward C. Lindeman and T. V. Smith. Speaking on the complexities of contemporary life, Dr. Lineman, professor of the New York School of Social Work, said that just because a problem is complex does not mean it is difficult, provided you know the formula.

T. V. Smith, professor of philosophy and citizenship at Syracuse University, better known to his racial audience as the "Sage of Syracuse," added to these reflections that "equality is our fundamental political ideal," but "no two men are equal." They "ought to be given the same opportunities in order to disclose what the real inequalities are."

The president of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches, Rev. William E. McCormack called the institute's attention to the fact that "we have just about committed suicide," not only by our recent physical wars but "by a war of taboo and ostracism" in which "untold millions of people have been condemned to segregation and limitation of opportunity."

The arts as a medium for improving race relations came to the Institute in the person of John Mason Brown, editor and drama critic for the Saturday Review of Literature. Prejudice, he told the community leaders enrolled, "is a cataract" which "can only be removed by an operation." Paying tribute to Hollywood for its recent films Mrs. William H. Snell of Washington, D. C., recently visited Misses Jessie Shell, Katie Reason and Mr. Charles Shell. Rev. James Hudson on minorities, he remarked that "despite their courage" these movies "have surrendered to the Hollywood stencil of the happy ending."

Will Maslow, director of the Commission on Law and Social Action for the American Jewish Congress, introduced the legislative and legal panel of the Institute's program, which will be continued next week by Loren Miller and Thurgood Marshall.

The Institute's labor-management section opened with reports from

the Radio Corporation of America, the General Cable Corporation and the National Labor Relations Board. Both Joseph W. Bird, RCA's manager of special recruiting, and R. L. Greenman, General Cable's personnel manager reported that "the policy of non-discrimination works." In the former's words, "employing and promoting only on the basis of merit, regardless of a man's race, creed or color" is the only way that a company can "successfully exist and truly represent America at work."

Analysing some of the cases coming before the NLRB, Board member Paul L. Styles indicated that Negroes "have been the special target of anti-union campaigns which have reached such a pitch that the Board has held that the atmosphere made a free choice of collective bargaining representatives impossible at the time." Labor's views will be presented next week.

Also on the program for the last week of the Institute are the problems of India, the South, housing, education and the press. On the faculty leading these discussions will be V. K. R. V. Rao of the United Nations subcommission on India, W. W. Alexander, Ira De A. Reid, Frank Horne, George Schermer, Theodore Brameld and Percival Prattis, among others. Thurgood Marshall will close the Institute with a forecast of pending developments in civil rights and Dr. Johnson with a summary of findings presented at this summer's session.

White Volunteers Give Skin To Aid Critically Burned 7-Year-Old Negro

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(AP)—Four patches of white skin were grafted to the back of a seven-year-old Negro girl yesterday in an effort to save her life.

After the patches—two and a half inches wide and eight or 10 inches long—were grafted, Bennie Lee Bradley's burned body was reported "doing fine."

Sixty percent of the child's body was burned when her sweater caught fire at her home in Sledge, Miss., several days ago.

Her physician asked for volunteers to give the skin. Seven white persons responded quickly. The doctor said more volunteers, some of them Negro, called yesterday.

Whites Aid Negro Girl

Washed-June
Offer to Give Skin for Grafts on Burned Child, 7

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 22 (AP).—A seven-year-old Negro girl's nearly charred body will be patched, maybe tomorrow, with the skin of five white donors, who offered to save the life of Bennie Lee Bradley of Sledge, Miss., after a public appeal by a plastic surgeon, who asked anonymity.

The child suffered burns over 60 per cent of her body a few days ago when her sweater caught fire from a wood stove. To find donors, the surgeon appealed to "The Memphis Press-Scimitar," saying that without skin grafts the child could not live a week. Seven white persons answered the appeal, but the doctor needed only five. He explained that the color of the skin does not matter, since it would be used only as a protective covering until the burns heal sufficiently for her own skin to be used.

BY WHITE FRIENDS Aged Negro Is Honored

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 14—(AP)—John Henry's birthday party was one of the biggest ever held in Knoxville.

The stooped old Negro was 80 Monday and "his boys"—all white—came from far and near to honor him.

They all sat down to dinner Monday night at a suburban hotel and related "John Henry" stories far into the night.

Many of the men at the party had never met before, but all agreed that the aged Negro had been a strong influence in their lives—an influence for good.

There were moist eyes among the 155 men as they told how John had taken them on camping trips, coached their baseball teams and fed them home-made ice cream.

John's "boys" gave him a birthday present of money. In thanking them he said he'd never again consider the 13th an unlucky day.

Among those who came from a distance were George Hickey, Jr., Cincinnati; W. F. Fox, Gastonia, N. C.; S. M. Campbell, Newport News, Va., and Paul Henderson, Louisville.

John Henry came to Knoxville in 1887 and became a coachman for the late Judge Joseph W. Sneed.

John's duties as coachman didn't take too much of his time so he befriended the white boys in the neighborhood in a sort of one-man crusade against juvenile delinquency.

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WALLACE E. JOHNSON MFG. CO. PLAN HELPS WIDOW — Mr. Amos E. Neal, of Memphis, Tenn., manager of the WALLACE E. JOHNSON MFG. CO. of Fernwood, and Mr. O. T. Steele are shown as they presented a check for \$2,000 to Phyllis Simmons, widow of Johnnie Simmons, who was killed on a railroad crossing in Magnolia in September.

Simmons' widow is the first beneficiary to receive payment of insurance since WALLACE E. JOHNSON MFG. CO. gave all employees, with six months' service with the company, a \$2,000 insurance policy.—Adv.

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White and Negro Friends Attend Pair's 50th Wedding Anniversary

(The Associated Press)

Clarendon, Tex., Feb. 20—More than 100 white and Negro friends of Albert and Mary Boyd attended the elderly Negro couple's golden wedding anniversary celebration Sunday.

The white people helped arrange the reception in the Negro Methodist church.

"It was quite a nice affair," said Mrs. Van Zandt.

Mrs. Van Zandt, wife of a banker in this Texas Panhandle town.

"Friends came from several other towns around. It turned out to be more of a service than a party."

"The white friends and the colored friends sat across from each other in the church. And the local pastor, J. W. Jolly, acted as master of ceremonies."

"He called on friends and other Negro pastors to speak. They told how everyone appreciates the honorees and about their fine standing in the community."

Albert Boyd is 72 and his wife is 68. They were married Feb. 21, 1900, and moved to Clarendon in 1924.

M. J. Norrell Hits Race Relations Body

M. J. Norrell, retired labor relations expert for an oil firm with 14,000-odd employees, Wednesday got the job of directing an organization created to ease and solve problems between the races in Dallas.

Members of the Dallas Interracial Committee elected Norrell chairman and executive director at an organizational meeting in the chamber of commerce building. Norrell told the committee he was more interested in solving the problems than he was in calling the names of any who might be responsible for them.

The committee is made up of representatives of Negro and white civic and business organizations. It grew from a suggestion in a Negro housing survey made this summer after several Negro homes had been bombed.

Will C. Grant, retired advertising executive, was elected vice-chairman of the committee and Sam C. Hudson, president of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, was elected secretary.

Norrell said later it was "too early to map out a program." He added that he had "no definite plans at all. I am no prophet and will make no predictions. The cause we are working for is good and we will keep at it."

An office will be set up for the committee in the CC building around Aug. 1, Norrell said. Business and civic interests will pay the costs of operating the interracial body.

Norrell was nominated by a subcommittee of which Jerome Crossman was chairman. Norrell's experience in handling personnel problems and working with races in the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a director, were factors that led Crossman to seek Norrell for the job.

Norrell had not been a member of the interracial committee.

Norrell retired Dec. 31, 1946, after seventeen years with the Magnolia Petroleum Company. At the time of his retirement he was secretary of the company and manager of industrial relations. He is a former City Councilman, a former president of the Texas Bank & Trust Company.

For sixteen years he has been a

teacher of a Sunday school class at the First Methodist Church. Norrell's home is at 6025 Mercedes.

Need Reported For Groups on Race Relations

Austin Bureau of The News

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 20.—Twenty-two Texas towns have local committees working to improve racial relations, but more are needed, the Texas Good Neighbor Commission secretary said Sunday.

The committees appointed by Texas mayors, at the suggestion of Gov. Allan Shivers, are doing effective work in some places, said Thomas Sutherland, commission secretary.

"There still are many towns where committees are badly needed," he added.

He cited as an example of discrimination against Latin-Americans the refusal of a Central Texas restaurant to serve five young National Guardsmen in uniform.

"Solution of these problems locally is always much more effective than solution as the result of outside pressure," Sutherland commented. "But pressure is bound to come unless discrimination based on national origin is banished by local action."

Several attempts have been made in the past to get antidiscrimination laws through the Legislature.

Sutherland reported that local good neighbor committees are set up at Dallas, Beeville, Big Spring, Bryan, College Station, Corpus Christi, Eagle Pass, Fort Worth, Grand Prairie, Granger, Marlin, Mineral Wells, New Braunfels, Pecos, Pittsburg, Port Arthur, Rocksprings, San Angelo, San Antonio, Temple, Texas City, Victoria and Waco.

Palmer, Sengstacke Receive Interracial Cooperation Awards

Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of the General Cable Corporation, and John G. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, were named today by the Board of Trustees of the National Urban League to receive the 1950 "Two Friends Award." The award was established by the nationwide interracial social service agency in 1945. It is presented yearly to one white and one Negro American to signalize outstanding instances of interracial teamwork for the good of the American community.

Both Mr. Palmer and Mr. Sengstacke have been members of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, dealing with elimination of discrimination and segregation in the armed forces. The final report of this Committee was submitted and made public this week.

In announcing the awards, Lloyd K. Garrison, Urban League president, said the formal presentation would occur at the organization's Annual Conference in Grand Rapids, Michigan, September 7th of this year. "The award," he continued, "is being presented to Mr. Palmer and Mr. Sengstacke in recognition of their close teamwork in developing the President's Committee findings and recommendations. A strong bond of friendship and cooperation has grown between these two men extending to important activities outside the Committee.

The "Two Friends Award" commemorates the long association of L. Hollingsworth Wood, distinguished lawyer and League president for over a quarter-century; and Eugene Kinckle Jones, for over thirty years executive secretary of the League. These two men worked closely over a period of 39 years in building the Urban League from a single office in New York to its present nation-wide status.

The "Two Friends Awards" are silver medals from a master design by Richmond Barthe, noted sculptor. The medal carries the profiles of Mr. Wood and Mr. Jones on the obverse, and the names of this year's recipients on the face of the medal.

Mr. Palmer received the 1949 American Brotherhood Award presented by the National Conference

of Christians and Jews. Mr. Sengstacke was former president of the National Negro Publishers Association.

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Urban League Honors to
Publisher, Industrialist
Seattle, Wash.
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Vermont Interracial Plan

Completes 7th Summer

85 New York Children Spend Two Weeks With White New Englanders

NEW YORK—85 colored children returned July 16 from Vermont where they had been guests for two weeks, of two white families there. The visitation was a part of the Vermont Interracial Project which was started seven summers ago by the Rev. A. Ritchie Low and which is sponsored by the Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Each summer a group selected by a committee from the church, and including children from 7-12 years of age, makes the trip to Vermont and each winter a group from Vermont makes the trip to New York on a return visit.

Since the passing of Rev. Mr. Low the project has been ably carried out by the Rev. Lillian Gregory and Dorthea Weaver.

Movie of Project

A movie has been in the making of this year's activities and were begun at the church by Daniel Gamble and included the committee meeting, interviewing the children, the physician of Norriston Hospital who donated his services and examined a large number of the children, in the Red Cross Room of the Church, and the children gathering at the station on July 2nd, as well as their boarding the train for Vermont.

The movie was picked up in Vermont by L. Derrick of Orleans who took pictures of the children in their various activities there. The movie will be completed and ready for showing after the Vermonters visit the colored families in New York.

Racial Unity Group Coming Here Friday

A busload of Vermont ministers, high school and college students, teachers and family groups are scheduled to arrive here Friday evening, Nov. 3, to be the weekend guests of Negro families who

Activities Planned

A full day of activities is planned for Saturday with sightseeing, attending broadcasts, shows, boat rides and youth group participation, according to Laura B. Thomas, chairman of the Vermont Project.

The group will be led by the Rev. Lillian Gregory and the Rev. Dorthea Weaver. Rev. Gregory will preach a sermon Sunday, 10 a. m., at Abyssinian Baptist Church. This visit will mark the third time such a large group of Vermonters has come to Harlem under the program.

Five Girls Rescue Negro Family From Flaming Tavern

BURKEVILLE, Va., May 6—(AP)—Five unidentified teen-age girls rescued five members of a Negro family early today when flames of undetermined origin destroyed the Triangle Tavern near here. Passing by in a car, the white girls saw the blaze and awoke the family, which lived upstairs over the restaurant. Three of the girls dashed up a set of outside stairs and dragged three children to safety. The girls then directed the mother and an infant to jump from a second-story window just before the structure caved in. Apparently they were uninjured. Damage was unofficially estimated at \$20,000 to the restaurant.

Brakeman Races With Train To Rescue Mother and Baby



Mrs. Woodward and her son Jimmy.

Jim Dowell.

—AP Wirephotos.

By the Associated Press

ST. CHARLES, Va., July 24.—The trainmen grabbed the emergency brakes, but Mr. Dowell could see that the child—about 100 yards away—was about to be hit. So he leaped off the caboose and raced to the front of the train.

What followed was a screaming halt for a 10-car coal train, a rugged stiff-arming for a 23-year-old mother, just a "lark" for her 16-month-old son, and "the weak trembles" for Mr. Dowell.

The news, relayed by a slow freight almost as slow as the little coal train, went like this:

Little Jimmy Woodward, garbed in practically nothing, thought the rails much more interesting than the coal train—its nine loaded cars giving it momentum—backing down the steep slope from the Monarch mines.

"Oh, look at that baby," suddenly yelled Mr. Dowell as he stood on the rear platform of the caboose with Conductor Hugh Kestner.

"Prettiest baby I ever saw. I couldn't bear the thought of him getting killed," observed Mr. Dowell.

Jimmy had no comment.

Vacations in Wisconsin

Cheering news for vacationists comes from Wisconsin this week where resort owners by a 20-1 ratio, have agreed to open their places to all, regardless of race or color.

The Governor's Commission on Human Rights, directed by Mrs. Rebecca C. Barton, on March 25, circularized some 6,500 resort owners, informing them of the State's anti-discrimination laws and asking their co-operation in enforcing them.

As of April 18, more than 350 replies had been received, 284 of them expressing approval as compared to 16 expressing disapproval. Some 74 went to the trouble of writing personal letters of commendation and support. Replies are still coming in.

The State Highway Department has agreed to co-operate with the Commission by placing the following text on all future maps distributed by the department.

Wisconsin Vacationland for All. The Wisconsin Human Rights Statute 340.75 guarantees full and equal enjoyment of all places of public accommodation or amusement alike to all persons of every race and color.

Members of the Commission further plan to appear at resort meetings to present the Commission's point of view and to plan with resort owners practical procedures for reducing discrimination in resort areas.

Back in January, representatives from Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin, plus an unofficial observer from Michigan, held a one-day meeting and agreed that each State would take the action already taken by Wisconsin.

Other States, with anti-discrimination laws on their books—Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, etc.—Might well take a page from Wisconsin's book. It has taken a forward step and should be commended.

293 Institutions Have Total of 1,580 Race Relations Courses

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—There are 293 institutions offering 1,580 courses in race relations being offered by 293 colleges and universities throughout the country, according to a survey released by the University of Chicago here last week. Only 39 institutions—seven technical and five military schools—have no courses on the general subject.

The survey was made by the committee on education, training and research in race relations of the university. It was conducted by Miss Helen E. Amerman.

Formal curricula in the field of race relations is offered at the universities of Chicago and Miami; Fisk, Howard and New York universities. Schools emphasizing race relations include Cornell university, University of Michigan, City College of New York, and New School for Social research.

The term "race relations" is defined as "relations between groups which differ in race, nationality, ethnic background, religions, etc."

NEGRO HISTORY NOW POPULAR AMONG WHITE SCHOLARS

HAMPTON, Va.—The study of the history of the Negro has not only become "respectable" today; it has become a "popular, serious activity among serious American scholars," both white and Negro, in both the North and the South.

That was one of the assertions made by Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of History at Howard University, in a Negro History Week lecture in Ogden Hall at Hampton Institute last Thursday, February 16. The lecture highlighted a week of programs sponsored on and off campus by the local student chapter.

Dr. Franklin, author of "From Slavery to Freedom," declared:

"Not only are white people now writing about the history of the Negro, but they are writing, unlike earlier white writers on the subject, with both understanding and sympathy. They are combining the highest ideals of scholarships and of morality, in that they are grappling honestly with the problems of human relations."

If the trend continues, he predicted, "Our young people will un-

Interracial Commission In Annual Meeting

Encouraging reports from communities over the state featured the Annual Meeting of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation held Tuesday at the Wesley Memorial Church.

Mrs. M. E. Tilley, acting director of the commission presided over the sessions. At the morning meeting, a memorial hour was held for Dr. R. L. Russell, former state director who passed in January, 1950. *Only women*

Athens, Upson County and Conyers, were among the communities reporting progress during the past year with numerous other sections ably represented. *Nov. 5-19-50*

A challenging address was heard during the afternoon delivered by Bishop Arthur . Moore of the Methodist Church, after which Mrs. Tilley gave a report of the activities of the State Office. *Atlanta, Ga.*

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton of the Urban League reported to the group on the school situation in Atlanta.